



DAILY REPORT

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TEXT OF ASEAN APPEAL ON KAMPUCHEAN SITUATION

BK220052 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 22 Sep 83 p 5

[Text] Following is the full text of the joint appeal made by the five ASEAN foreign ministers and released in the capitals of the five ASEAN countries yesterday:

1. The central issue in the Kampuchean problem is the survival of the Kampuchean nation and the restoration of its independence and sovereignty. The total withdrawal of foreign forces, the exercise of self-determination and national reconciliation are essential elements for the survival of an independent and sovereign Kampuchea. The continuing foreign occupation of Kampuchea and violation of Kampuchean sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity threaten regional and international peace and security.
2. The foreign ministers therefore call on the international community, particularly Vietnam and the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, as well as other states concerned to join them, in intensifying efforts to achieve a just solution whereby Kampuchea can emerge once again as an independent and sovereign nation in fact as well as in law.
3. In order to restore Kampuchea's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, the foreign ministers further appeal to all countries concerned to refrain from all interferences, direct or indirect, in the internal affairs of Kampuchea and to respect the neutral and nonaligned status of Kampuchea, which is essential to the legitimate security concerns of all countries in Southeast Asia.
4. Moreover, following the total withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea, the Kampuchean people must be able to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination through internationally-supervised elections in which all Kampucheans shall participate and all political groups in Kampuchea should be encouraged to work towards the goal of national reconciliation.
5. In consonance with the ongoing international efforts, the foreign ministers reiterate their willingness to consult with all parties concerned regarding possible initial steps that could be taken in pursuit of a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem. These steps could include the following:
 - a. With regard to the declared intentions of Vietnam to conduct partial troop withdrawals, such partial withdrawals should take place on a territorial basis, and could begin with withdrawal from the western-most territory of Kampuchea along the Thai-Kampuchean border. These withdrawals should begin as soon as possible in phases within a definite period to be worked out as part of a comprehensive political settlement.
 - b. In this context, a ceasefire should be observed in these areas, which should then be constituted as safe areas for uprooted Kampuchean civilians under UNHCR auspices. In addition, peace-keeping forces-observers groups should be introduced to ensure that the withdrawals have taken place and cease-fire and safe areas are respected. International economic assistance programmes should be encouraged in these safe areas.
6. The foreign ministers, conscious of the plight of the Kampuchean people resulting from the ravages of war and mindful of the need for the economic reconstruction of Kampuchea and the rehabilitation of the social and cultural life of the Kampuchean people hereby appeal to the international community to mobilize resources for a programme of assistance as part of the comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem. An international conference for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of Kampuchea should be convened at an appropriate time.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON SANCTIONS AGAINST USSR

SDF Drill Invitations Cancelled

OW210957 Tokyo KYODO in English 1115 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo Sept 21 KYODO -- The Defense Agency Wednesday cancelled the invitation of two Russian military attaches to the Soviet Embassy here to inspect an annual full-scale live shelling drill in a protest against the September 1 downing of the South Korean airliner with 269 people aboard. Colonel Yuriy F. Danilov and Major Viktor D. Ermakove earlier were invited to observe the two-day drill beginning Wednesday at the Kitafuji Firing Range about 120 kilometers west of here. The Japanese Ground Forces have conducted the drill since 1961.

This will be the first time in three years that no Soviet military attache is present at the annual practice. In 1980, the agency did not invite Soviet officers in the wake of an espionage scandal involving Soviet military attaches who obtained from three former and incumbent Japanese officials confidential documents on Japan's defense.

The Defense Agency earlier sent to 25 countries invitation cards for the drill, involving about 220 tanks and military vehicles, about 40 firearms and some 1,500 servicemen.

Airline Ban Not Extended

OW211233 Tokyo KYODO in English 1215 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo Sept 21 KYODO -- The government will not extend the two-week suspension of airline services between Japan and the Soviet Union that took effect September 15, a senior Foreign Ministry official said Wednesday. The official, who declined to be named, said this was not a final decision but that the government has no plans to extend the ban beyond September 28. Japan took the action to protest the Soviet downing of a South Korean airliner with 269 people aboard earlier this month.

JAPANESE-USSR TRADE CONFERENCE 'RESCHEDULED'

OW211051 Tokyo KYODO in English 1046 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo Sept 21 KYODO -- A Japan-Soviet trade conference, originally scheduled to convene on October 4 in Moscow, will be delayed for a week due to a delay in preparatory work, a high ranking Foreign Ministry official said Wednesday. The Japanese and Soviet officials are arranging the new schedule for October 11, according to the official.

He said that the rescheduling was proposed by the Japanese side as the Japanese officials in charge of the Soviet affairs were busy in dealing with the downing of a South Korean airliner by the Soviet Union on September 1.

The trade conference session will be the first since Japan imposed sanctions against the Soviet Union for invading Afghanistan. The official, who declined to be named, said the rescheduling had no political background.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON ABE'S UN APPEARANCE

Schedule Outlined

OW211101 Tokyo KYODO in English 1053 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo Sept 21 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe is interested in sounding out the American view of future East-West relations and arms control talks in the wake of the Soviet downing of a South Korean airliner when he meets with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz next week in New York, according to Foreign Ministry officials. The Abe-Shultz talks, scheduled for next Wednesday, are part of a series of meetings the Japanese foreign minister is planning to hold while he attends the on-going United Nations General Assembly session. Abe will leave for New York Saturday.

The officials said that Abe is expected to discuss overall bilateral relations between the two countries prior to the scheduled visit to Japan by President Ronald Reagan, East-West relations in the wake of after the loss of the Korean Airlines jumbo, and the international situation, notably in Asia and Middle East, they said.

On U.S.-Soviet arms control talks, Abe will reapeat Japan's interest in a global approach to the reduction of medium-range nuclear missiles, stressing that the reduction of medium-range missiles deployed in Europe should not be accomplished by sacrificing the security of Asia.

Apart from the meeting with Shultz, Abe is expected to hold talks with Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok, and the foreign ministers of Iran, Iraq, Britain, Brazil as well as the European Community.

There is no urgent matter in the meeting with Wu, the officials said, as the two ministers discussed a wide range of international and bilateral problems of common concern during the recent cabinet-level talks between Japan and China.

Abe wants to be briefed on the outcome of the visit by U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger to China and recent developments in Sino-Soviet ties, they said.

With his South Korean counterpart, Abe is expected to discuss cooperation between Tokyo and Seoul in dealing with the KAL incident and the activity of South Korea in the United Nations Organization, they said.

The talks with Iranian and Iraqi foreign ministers will be devoted to a continuation of a political dialogue established through Abe's visits to the two countries last month, they said. Abe will repeat his calls on the two warring nations for peace but has no intention to take a role as mediator, the officials said.

'Thorough Discussions'

OW22021 Tokyo KYODO in English 0126 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo Sept 22 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said Thursday he hoped to conduct "'thorough'" discussions with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz when they meet in New York later this month. Abe is leaving for the U.S. Saturday to attend the current General Assembly of the United Nations. Abe expressed the hope when he met Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone briefly in the morning to report on the plans for the U.S. visit, government officials said.

Abe reportedly said he would like to discuss with Shultz the overall framework of Japan-U.S. relations prior to the visit of President Ronald Reagan to Japan early in November as part of his Asian trip. The Abe-Shultz talks would also center on U.S.-Soviet relations following the Soviet downing of a South Korean airliner as well as the intermediate-range nuclear forces reduction talks in Geneva, Abe reportedly told Nakasone.

Gotoda Acting Foreign Minister

OW220309 Tokyo KYODO in English 0252 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo Sept 22 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Thursday named Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda to be acting foreign minister while Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe is away to the United States September 24-October 2 to attend the U.N. General Assembly session.

Economic Planning Agency Director General Jun Shiozaki was named to temporarily serve the post of International Trade and Industry Minister Sosuke Uno, who will be visiting Canada and the United States between September 24 and October 1 to attend a trade meeting between the United States, Canada, European countries, and Japan.

SDF UN FORCE PARTICIPATION PROPOSAL 'RETRACTED'

OW220415 Tokyo KYODO in English 0359 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo Sept 22 KYODO -- The Foreign Ministry said Thursday it retracted a proposal in a recommendation to the U.N. worked out by its study group calling for participation of Japanese Self-Defense Forces in the U.N. peacekeeping force.

The Foreign Ministry-commissioned group proposed that the Self-Defense Forces should take part in the U.N. force with gradual escalation from patrolling and policing to logistics and supply activity. The proposal, however, could violate the Constitution which bans the sending of the Self-Defense Forces overseas.

Ministry officials explained that the recommendation, if it contains the proposal as it was made, may cause misunderstanding in other countries, although it was made by private experts.

OFFICIAL ON 'MODIFIED' U.S. GENEVA TALKS STANCE

OW211141 Tokyo KYODO in English 1102 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo Sept 21 KYODO -- A high ranking Foreign Ministry official Wednesday stressed that the U.S. Administration has not shifted its basic stance seeking a global reduction of intermediate-range nuclear missiles, even though it had modified its negotiating position at the Geneva talks with the Soviet Union. The official said the Japanese Government was informed of the recent decision by Washington on revision of the American offer at the missile reduction talks but declined to give details of the offer, saying it is a matter of negotiation. The official, who wished to be unnamed, said the new American proposal does not assert that the Soviet medium-range missiles targeted on Asia should be frozen at their present levels.

The U.S. Government has decided to modify its negotiating position and that the United States might not insist on counting 108 Soviet missiles targeted on Asia against the American total, according to foreign press reports.

The official added that the new offer represented the flexible and realistic attitude of the U.S. Administration in a bid to reach an agreement with the Soviet Union on reduction of the medium-range missiles.

However, he stressed that the Japanese Government is maintaining its position that the intermediate-range nuclear force (INF) be reduced from a global point of view and the reduction of INF should not sacrifice the security of Asia as incorporated in the political statement of the Williamsburg Summit in May of seven industrial democracies. The official did not deny the possibility of an agreement on reduction of INF for Europe by freezing the number of Soviet missiles in Asia at their present level.

He said the Japanese Government is deeply concerned about the outcome of the Geneva negotiations, which will climax toward the end of this year.

TAKESHITA URGES U.S. TO LOWER INTEREST RATES

OW220337 Tokyo KYODO in English 0128 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo, Sept 22 KYODO -- Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita said Thursday he will ask the U.S. to lower interest rates when U.S. President Ronald Reagan visits Japan in early November as the high U.S. rates have brought about a weak yen, resulting in a big trade surplus. Takeshita made the remark at a meeting of the upper house Budget Committee in answer to Kazuhiro Suzuki, a Komeito member.

"President Reagan's visit to Japan will give us a good opportunity (to ask for U.S. efforts to lower high interest rates) as Treasury Secretary Donald Regan will be accompanying him," he said. He also said Japan will raise the issue at a joint meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank opening in Washington next Tuesday.

OFFICIAL BRIEFS NAKASONE ON NEW TRADE PACKAGE

OW211305 Tokyo KYODO in English 1252 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo Sept 21 KYODO -- Jun Shiozaki, director general of the Economic Planning Agency [EPA] made an interim report to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Wednesday on a new package aimed at reducing trade frictions with Japan's major trading partners. Shiozaki reported that his agency and other government agencies have so far agreed to set five points as the main outline of the package. The five points are expansion of domestic demand, further opening of the Japanese market to foreign businesses, promotion of imports, measures to expedite foreign capital inflow, and stepped-up economic cooperation with other countries, he explained.

But, he said, the EPA and the other agencies, including the foreign, international trade and industries and finance ministries have so far failed to reach agreement on specific market-opening measures. They still differ on such matters as relaxation of import controls on agricultural products and reductions in import tariffs on commodities in which major trading partners have a strong interest, he added. Noting that reduction of trade frictions is very important, Nakasone told Shiozaki to expedite adjustment of views among the agencies and make another report as soon as possible.

After the meeting with Nakasone, Shiozaki indicated the EPA may not be able to draft the package by early next month as the government had decided earlier.

Shiozaki based the pessimistic view on the fact that no agreement has been reached within the government and between the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party and opposition parties on such matters as proposed additional fiscal spending on public works projects and an income tax, both of which are considered major factors to boost domestic demand.

KING HUSAYN LEAVES JAPAN FOR MALAYSIA 21 SEP

OW210201 Tokyo KYODO in English 0147 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo Sept 21 KYODO -- Jordanian King Husayn left for Kuala Lumpur Wednesday morning after ending a nine-day unofficial visit to Japan which included meetings with Emperor Hirohito and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. Husayn visited Japan after making official visits to China and South Korea.

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY ENVOYS MEET MITI'S UNO

OW201021 Tokyo KYODO in English 0854 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Tokyo Sept 20 KYODO -- The envoys of the European Community's 10 member-state countries expressed grave concern Tuesday over the trade imbalance with Japan in a meeting with International Trade and Industry Minister Sosuke Uno.

Uno said Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's cabinet will come up with a new package of import and domestic demand expansion measures later this month or in October.

The ambassadors' group, led by Greek envoy Constantinos Lyberopoulos, expressed the hope imports of European products to Japan would steadily increase to correct the trade imbalance which came to \$6.75 billion in Japan's favor in the first eight months of this year, up 7.9 percent over a year ago.

Laurens Jan Brinkhorst, the EC delegation chief in Tokyo, also attended the meeting which was cut short to 20 minutes due to UNO's engagement in the Diet, Japan's parliament.

Lyberopoulos warned that protectionist sentiment is on the rise in Western Europe as Japanese exports in "sensitive sectors" are increasing, despite Japan's export moderation moves earlier this year, a ministry official said.

EC-Japan trade relations will be among topics on the agenda of an EC foreign ministers conference on October 17, the Greece ambassador said. Spain is currently president of the EC Council of Ministers this semester.

Uno told the envoys, the ministry official later said, he will attend the sixth quadrilateral trade ministers conference in Ottawa next Monday and Tuesday and hold talks with EC Commission Vice President Wilhelm Haferkamp and other EC officials.

British envoy Hugh Cortazzi stressed that the time is already ripe for Japan to take unprecedented steps to expand imports to improve its trade ties with the EC member countries.

Senior MITI officials explained to the visiting ambassadors the new import promotion package will include reduction of tariffs and encourage Japanese public and private sectors to procure European products.

SOUTH DENOUNCED FOR COLLUDING WITH IMPERIALISTS

SK220037 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2220 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 21 (KCNA) -- The South Korean puppets are the enemy of the Korean people's cause of independent reunification and a malicious criminal opposing the world people's cause of independence against imperialism.

For nearly 10 years from 1965 to 1973 the puppets offered a total of over 320,000 troops to the U.S. imperialists as cannon fodder in the war of aggression in south Vietnam. During the war, Chon Tu-hwan who was a regiment commander of the puppet army drove out his men to slaughter guiltless people in cold blood in various parts, crying that "a soldier who resorts to a rifle alone is a coward soldier. The soldiers must apply more than 12 methods of murder."

In 1956 when the second Middle East war broke out, the puppets hatched a plot to dispatch "volunteers" to help the Zionists and on the eve of the third Middle East war in 1967 they frequently sent "military missions" to Israel to actively help the Zionists in war preparations. In October 1973 when the fourth Middle East war broke out, they sent airmen for a flying regiment to participate in the Zionists' war of aggression.

The traitor Chon Tu-hwan outdistances his predecessors in teaming with the Zionists. No sooner had he seized power than he called the Israeli ambassador into Seoul and right after his assumption of office as puppet president in 1981 he received "credentials" from the Israeli ambassador and promised continued support to the Zionists.

In 1977 when the first torchlight of a nationwide uprising was flaring up in Iran, the puppets sent several warships to the Arabs gulf adjoining Iran to hold a joint exercise with warships of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces, threatening the Iranian people.

In 1979 they actively participated in the plot of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and the Zionists to help 13 high-ranking officials of the shah break [out of] a prison in Tehran.

When the Zimbabwean people were waging an arduous struggle against the white racists, the puppets sent "military advisors" to the racists. And when the Nicaraguan people were in a difficult, bloody struggle against the Somoza dictatorship, they dispatched "military advisors" and troops to help the latter.

An article contributed by an American specialist of military affairs to CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR in early June said that if the United States demands of South Korea military support for its involvement in a middle east war, South Korea would respond to it and that its support reinforcing the deployment of U.S. strategic forces in the Pacific and Indian oceans would make closer the bonds between the United States and South Korea valuably.

It is unthinkable to convene a conference of the Inter-parliamentary Union in Seoul, the den of criminals opposed to the people's cause of independence against imperialism, and it is intolerable to allow these criminals to wave the baton in the chair of an international conference.

CPRF ON SOUTH'S PLAN FOR CIVILIAN MILITARY BODY

SK220420 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0346 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 22 (KCNA) -- The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland on September 21 published Information No 260 denouncing the scheme of the South Korean puppet clique to frame up a new civilian military organization dubbed "Homeland Defence Support Corps." It demands that the Chon Tu-hwan group promptly give up this scheme.

Noting that the puppet clique are planning to form all over South Korea the "Homeland Defence Support Corps" under the preposterous pretext of coping with the "threat of the North" and its "infiltration," the information says:

The "bill" on the formation of the "Homeland Defence Support Corps" which they intend to railroad through the puppet National Assembly at the end of this month envisages that it, under the control of the puppet Home Ministry, will assume "guard duty" for the major setups and organs and support the operation of the puppet army and the "Homeland Defence Reserve Forces" in "an event of contingency."

This is another criminal scheme of the puppets to intensify war preparations and fascist repression at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists.

The row of the puppets over fictitious "threat of the North" and its "infiltration" is a trite ruse to lull the sentiments of the anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle of the people and conceal their war policy and fascistisation acts.

Pointing out that South Korea is now a huge military barracks most dense on the globe and a theatre of fascist rampage, the information says.

But the puppets, as if it were not enough, are going to bring into shape another civilian military organisation with a view to drafting the entire South Korean population as cannon fodder for the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression in case of emergency and, for the present, suppressing the daily growing anti-U.S. struggle for independence and anti-fascist struggle for democracy of the people by force of arms.

JAPAN'S INVOLVEMENT IN UN ACTIVITIES CRITICIZED

SK220452 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0418 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 22 (KCNA) -- Japanese Foreign Minister Abe stated that Japan would submit to the United Nations a document proposing Japan's active participation in the "U.N. activities for preservation of peace." Commenting on this, NODONG SINMIN today says this is a new scheme to justify the overseas dispatch of the "Self-Defence Forces" under a fine-sounding pretext. The author of the commentary says:

The Japanese militarists attempt to conduct joint operations of the "Self-Defence Forces" of Japan with the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in case of "emergency," ranting that Japan should enhance her "role" in the international arena in accordance with the demand of the U.S. imperialists' global strategy. This tells that the "Self-Defence Forces" of Japan have practically established a combat posture to launch into an aggressive war any moment.

It is very ominous that the Japanese authorities are scheming to send the "Self-Defence Forces" to the points of military importance and major zones of resources under the cloak of "U.N. peace-keeping forces."

Through these moves the Japanese militarists try to make the "Self-Defence Forces" play the role of the "gendarme" and "police," together with the U.S. imperialist aggression forces, in various parts of the world. It is not accidental that these days an argument is brisk in Washington and Tokyo about the strengthening of U.S.-Japan political and military tieup and the need to coordinate their actions and joint military exercises of the U.S. forces and "Self-Defence Forces" of Japan are becoming ever more frequent in line with this.

The overseas dispatch of the "Self-Defence Forces" of Japan means the military expansion of the Japanese militarists, which poses a new threat to peace in Asia and the world. Accordingly, it must be determinedly checked.

CRITICISM OF UPCOMING SEOUL IPU CONFERENCE

Cuba Not To Attend

SK220026 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2243 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 21 (KCNA) -- Cuba decided not to send its delegation to the 70th conference on the Inter-parliamentary Union slated in Seoul. Head of the Cuban party and government delegation Sixto Batista Santana, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, informed our party and government of this on September 12.

Authorized by Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, president of the Council of State and president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, the head of the delegation said as follows: Cuba decided not to send its delegation to the 70th conference of the Inter-parliamentary Union to be held in Seoul owing to the machinations of the imperialists.

We consider that this fact alone is enough to show how excellent the friendly relations existing between our two parties, two governments and two peoples are. This determination of our party and government not only constitutes support to the Korean people but also contributes to the cause of world peace and deals a heavy blow at the imperialists.

GDR Not To Participate

SK220435 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 22 (KCNA) -- The German Democratic Republic decided not to attend the 70th interparliamentary conference slated in Seoul.

On September 21 the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany notified the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea of this as follows:

The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany decided that the GDR will not attend the 70th conference of the IPU slated in Seoul. The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany decided not to send a delegation or any observer to the 70th conference of the IPU. The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany adopted this decision on the basis of good relations with the DPRK, our closest comrade-in-arms and friend.

Austrian, Icelandic Opposition

SK221040 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 22 (KCNA) -- The Society for the Promotion of Relations Between Austria and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Austrian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification and the Icelandic Solidarity Committee for the Reunification of Korea issued statements against the convocation of an inter-parliamentary conference in Seoul.

The Society for the Promotion of Relations Between Austria and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Austrian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification in their joint statement said that it is really strange to hold a conference of the Inter-parliamentary Union in South Korea where military fascist dictatorship holds sway and the National Assembly exists only in name.

Recalling that many countries had denounced the scheme to hold the conference in Seoul and declared that they would never send their delegations to it, the statement determinedly opposed the convocation of the conference in Seoul.

The Icelandic Solidarity Committee for the Reunification of Korea in its statement said that the "decision" to hold a conference on the Inter-parliamentary Union in South Korea where democracy and human rights are crudely violated and the people who demand national reunification are either arrested and penalized or banished abroad, is a gross mistake. If the inter-parliamentary conference were held in Seoul, it would mean to encourage the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist rule, the statement said, and continued: This would lay grave obstacles in the way of Korean reunification and increase the danger of war in Northeast Asia.

We appeal to the member nations of the Inter-parliamentary Union to oppose going to Seoul.

Swiss Party To Boycott

SK220827 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0809 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 22 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message of solidarity from Werner Karovic, general secretary of the Swiss Independent Socialist Party, in connection with the convocation of the 70th conference of the Inter-parliamentary Union in Seoul. The message, dated August 31, says:

The Swiss Independent Socialist Party expresses its official stand on the convocation of the 70th conference of the Inter-parliamentary Union in Seoul.

Our party considers that Seoul is unfit for the convocation of the conference because South Korea is not an independent state which can accept members of all parliaments of the world. The Chon Tu-hwan regime gives no democratic guarantee.

We stand on the side of all the countries which boycott the conference. We take this opportunity to reaffirm our stand that the reunification of Korea should be realised on the principles advanced by Your Excellency president at the last congress of your party.

PRC'S XI ZONGXUN RECEIVES N. HAMGYONG DELEGATION

SK220047 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2247 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing September 20 (KCNA) -- Comrade Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau, and member of the Secretariat, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met on September 20 at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing with the delegation of the North Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Cho Se-ung, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chief secretary of the North Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the party, on a visit to China. A talk took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Present on the occasion were Qian Liren, head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and Korean Ambassador to China Chon Myong-su. Comrade Xi Zhongxun hosted a reception for the delegation that day.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES REPLY FROM ROMANIAN LEADER

SK210439 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 21 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the

Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the victory of the anti-imperialist, anti-fascist, social, and national liberation revolution in Romania. The reply message, dated September 15, says:

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, the Government of the Romanian Socialist Republic, the Romanian people and on my own, I extend heartfelt thanks to you and the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the fraternal Korean people for your felicitations and wishes extended me on the 39th anniversary of the victory of the anti-imperialist, anti-fascist social and national liberation revolution.

I believe that the relations of traditional friendship and cooperation between Romania and Korea will continue to favourably develop in the future, too, in the spirit of the decisions adopted at our meetings.

I wish you and the Korean people new great successes in the implementation of the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and achievement of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, the legitimate desire of the entire Korean people.

REPORTAGE ON SOCIALIST SPORTS GROUPS' MEETING

Delegations Arrive

SK200415 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang, September 20 (KCNA) -- Delegations of different countries arrived in Pyongyang on September 19 by plane to attend the 32nd meeting of the chairmen of the sports organizations of socialist countries scheduled in our country. They were met at the airport by Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee, and personages concerned. Arriving yesterday were:

A sports delegation of the German Democratic Republic headed by Manfred Ewald, president of the Union of Gymnastics and Physical Culture of the German Democratic Republic;

A Mongolian sports delegation headed by G. Ts. Dorzh, vice-chairman of the State Committee for Physical Culture and Sports;

A Bulgarian sports delegation headed by M. T. Georgiev, president of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Union of Physical Culture and Sports;

A Hungarian sports delegation headed by Istvan Buda, chairman of the National Office for Physical Culture and Sports of Hungary;

A Vietnamese sports delegation headed by Mai Van Muon, vice-director of the General Bureau of Physical Culture and Sports;

A Czechoslovak sports delegation headed by Antonin Gíml, chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Union of Physical Culture;

A Cuban sports delegation headed by Carlos Galvan Vila, president of the Cuban National Institute of Sports, Physical Education and Recreation;

A Polish sports delegation headed by Marian Renke, chairman of the Polish General Committee of Physical Culture and Sports; and

A Soviet sports delegation headed by M.V. Gramov, president of the Physical Culture and Sports Committee under the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union.

A Romanian sports delegation headed by Marin Dragnea, president of the National Council of Physical Education and Sports, arrived in Pyongyang on September 17.

IOC President Arrives

SK201641 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1552 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 20 (KCNA) -- J.A. Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee, and his companion arrived in Pyongyang today. The guests were met at the airport by Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the DPRK Olympic Committee, and personages concerned.

Pyongyang Reception

SK210449 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 21 (KCNA) -- The Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee hosted a reception at the Chongnyu Restaurant on the evening of September 20 for the delegations which have come to our country to attend the 32nd meeting of the chairmen of the sports organisations of socialist countries.

Present at the reception were Yun Ki-pok, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, and Kim Yu-sun, chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee, and personages concerned. The delegations of various countries which have come to attend the meeting were invited there. J.A. Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee, on a visit to our country also was present on invitation.

Speeches were made by Chairman Yun Ki-pok, M.V. Gramov, president of the Physical Culture and Sports Committee under the USSR Council of Ministers who is heading the Soviet sports delegation, and J.A. Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee.

The attendants of the reception clinked their glasses, wishing good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and good health and a long life to the heads of party and state of the socialist countries which have sent their delegations to the meeting.

FILM OF KIM CHONG-IL'S PRC VISIT VIEWED IN JAPAN

SK151031 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Pyongyang September 15 (KCNA) -- "China visit of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea," a documentary film on his visit to China, was screened in Tokyo, Japan, on September 7 and 12.

The spectators expressed deep admiration when they saw the documentary film giving a vivid picture of Comrade Kim Chong-il paying a visit to China upon the invitation of Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, amid the warm welcome of Chinese leading cadres and people and performing imperishable feats in the history of the Korea-China friendship.

YI CHONG-OK RECEIVES NEW INDIAN ENVOY 16 SEP

SK170511 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2212 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang September 17 (KCNA) -- Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, on September 16 met and had a conversation with new ambassador of the Republic of India to our country K.C. Lalvunga who paid a courtesy call on him. On hand was Chon In-chol, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

RADIO REPORTS IMMINENT SALVAGE OF KAL BLACK BOX

SK221006 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0926 GMT 22 Sep 83

["Spot news report" of the Korean Broadcasting System]

[Text] The U.S. Government has notified our government of the imminent salvage of the black box of the Korean Airlines plane.

Today, one government source said that the U.S. Government has officially notified that the black box of the KAL plane, which would reveal the truth of the situation in which the plane was shot down by a Soviet fighter's missile attack on the early morning of 1 September, will soon be salvaged by a U.S. warship which is on a search mission near the waters of the accident.

He disclosed: If the black box of the KAL plane is salvaged, in accord with the decisions of the special meeting of the Board of Directors of the International Civil Aviation Organization [ICAO], a representative of our government will deliver to the ICAO side all important materials to be salvaged, including the black box necessary for the investigations of the shooting down of the KAL plane.

He said: A representative of our government is on board the U.S. warship. If the black box is salvaged, it will be delivered to the ICAO side. Because a speedy dispatch of an ICAO representative to the spot has been asked, two representative of the ICAO are heading for this warship.

Meanwhile, in this connection, Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok summoned U.S. Ambassador to the ROK Walker and Japanese Ambassador to the ROK Maeda to the Foreign Ministry this afternoon. It is learned that he discussed with them the measures which our government would take in connection with this fact and the issue of disclosing the fact.

One source disclosed that in accord with the decisions of the special meeting of the Board of Directors of the ICAO held on 16 September, the government will offer the ICAO side data and materials necessary for the investigation of the shooting down of the KAL plane. He said that other countries, including the Soviet Union, should be in active concert with the investigations of the ICAO.

CHON CRITICIZES NORTH'S SILENCE OVER KAL INCIDENT

SK220240 Seoul YONHAP in English 0209 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 22 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Thursday denounced North Korea's silence over the Soviet destruction of the Korean Air Lines jetliner, labeling it the "substance of a hegemonic nation devoted to the law of the jungle with peace and humanitarianism on its lips."

"Although many communist countries are condemning the barbaric act of the Soviet Union, the North Korean communist regime cannot open its mouth on the incident because it is a regime that would not hesitate to commit an even more atrocious act than that of the Soviet Union," he said.

In a speech delivered by Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop on Chon's behalf at a ceremony marking the 8th anniversary of the nation's civil defense corps, the president called on the nation to unite and exert an all-out effort in strengthening its national power to meet the North Korean regime's intensified antinational maneuvers to invade.

The Soviet Union which masterminded the North Korean regime's initiation of the fratricidal 1950-53 Korean war, is still extending its "evil hand" of expansionism over South Korea, he said.

"We deeply recognized once again the cold logic of international society, that there is no way but to respond with power to those who only believe in power and exercise it carelessly," he said.

CONTINUED PRESSURE ON SOVIET UNION URGED

BK211043 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 21 Sep 83 p 2

[Editorial: "The UN General Assembly Session Amidst East-West Tension -- All Responsibilities Rest Upon the Soviet Side"]

[Text] It has already been 20 days since the Soviet Union committed the atrocity of the century by shooting down a Korean Airlines plane with a military aircraft's missiles. During this period of time, international public opinion denouncing the Soviets has been aroused and many countries, including Western nations, have taken sanctions against the Soviet Union. In the meantime, meetings, such as the UN Security Council meeting, the All-Europe Security Consultative Council meeting, and a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the International Civil Aviation Organization have been convened one after another. These meetings have condemned the Soviets' criminal act, and the voices demanding a Soviet apology and compensation have come in torrents.

In particular, although the content of the resolution was mild, a special meeting of the board of directors of the ICAO passed a resolution calling the Soviets to account by an overwhelming majority.

Also, it is expected that the case of the downed KAL plane will again evoke a heated controversy at the 38th UN General Assembly session, which opens today and at the general meeting of the ICAO. This is not just because most of the world countries are especially sympathetic with the ROK, the greatest victim of the KAL plane disaster, but because the KAL plane disaster is an issue concerning the safety of international civil aviation and a world-wide issue on which the importance of human lives depend, as well as an issue concerning the ROK.

In the process of calling someone to account for it, the downed KAL plane case has heightened international tension and is driving East-West relations into a political confrontation reminiscent of the cold war. It cannot be expected that the UN General Assembly session, which has opened in such an atmosphere, will bear any epoch-making fruit by dealing with some 140 agenda items on disarmament, the Middle East, and other issues in a smooth and compromising fashion. Furthermore, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko has cancelled his participation in the UN General Assembly session and the Soviet Government has ordered all Soviet scholars in the United States to return home. Under these conditions, there is no need to question what result the UN General Assembly session will obtain.

In this connection, who should assume the responsibility for such a dangerous cooling-off in East-West relations? Of course, it is the Soviet Union. The Soviets atrociously shot down a civilian airplane which entered Soviet airspace after having strayed off course. Far from admitting their wrongdoing, the Soviets have been extremely aggravating the situation with incoherent lies, while branding the downed KAL plane a U.S. spy plane. The Soviet Union is the ringleader which has created the present East-West tension. The pending talks on the reduction of East and West European medium-range nuclear arms have suffered a fatal set back and the U.S.-Soviet foreign ministers meeting and the Japan-Soviet foreign ministers meeting have been cancelled. The Soviet Union should assume the responsibility for all these.

The Soviet Union has the impudence to try to shirk the responsibility for such East-West tension, while attributing the tension to U.S. cold war policy. This notwithstanding, because the Soviets' criminal acts are as clear as daylight, the neutral nations in Europe and many nonaligned countries, which do not want an East-West cold war at all, have willingly participated in denunciations or sanctions against the Soviets. Criticism of a cold war cannot be used by an international outlaw as his place of refuge. What is now aggravating the cold war is the Soviet atrocity and their arrogant and shameless attitude of trying to shift all the responsibility to the victim countries.

We do not care whether Gromyko goes to the UN or not, and a Soviet representative is free to repeat any lies at the general meeting of the ICAO. We, however, will only repeat our lawful, just, and fair claims and demands. The same may be said of the IPU general meeting to be held in Seoul in early October.

Meanwhile, it is, however, another question whether or not all international meetings will adopt resolutions against the Soviets. In any case, the Soviet Union will refuse to accept any resolution. We think that we should coolheadedly decide whether we should bring up a resolution, while clearly understanding the atmosphere of the meetings and the timing for introducing the resolution, rather than hastily introducing a lukewarm resolution which is mapped out with the aim of garnering maximum votes; and that we should steadily continue sanctions against the Soviets by joining efforts with as many countries as possible, while tightening the pressure against the Soviets with more resolute and clear-cut claims and demands.

CEREMONY MARKS CIVIL DEFENSE CORPS FOUNDING DAY

SK220239 Seoul YONHAP in English 0149 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 22 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Civil Defense Corps celebrated its eighty anniversary Thursday at ceremonies held in Seoul and other major cities. The 4.2 million corps members in residential and work areas pledged to act as pivot for national defense and social stability.

All able-bodied male citizens between 17-50, except those on active or reserve duty, belong to the corps. The corps, inaugurated following the collapse of U.S.-supported Saigon to communist North Vietnam in 1975, aims at protecting human lives and property during enemy attacks or natural disaster.

During the ceremonies, 498 model corps members were decorated with medals and given citations. Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop, Home Affairs Minister Chu Yong-pok and about 500 civil defense members attended the ceremony in Seoul held at the Sejong Cultural Center.

MINISTER SAYS POPE'S SCHEDULED VISIT UNCHANGED

SK220643 Seoul YONHAP in English 0604 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 22 (YONHAP) -- Pope John Paul II will probably visit South Korea in 1984 as previously scheduled, South Korean Culture-Information Minister Yi Chin-hui said Thursday.

Commenting on the recent NEWSWEEK magazine report that the scheduled papal visit may be postponed because the pope did not want to appear to be using his religious position as an anti-communist platform from which to denounce the Soviet downing of a South Korean commercial jetliner, Yi said. "The pontiff has already expressed his great outrage and shock at the incident." "I know that the shooting down incident has strengthened the pontiff's intention to visit Korea," he added.

DETAILS REPORTED ON NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OPENING

SK210350 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] The 119th regular National Assembly session opened yesterday in a ceremony with Speaker Chae Mun-sik calling upon the lawmakers to devote themselves to achieving political stability and development through dialogues and compromises during the 90-day meeting.

In an opening address, Speaker Chae stressed: "The regular session bears a national task to transform into vital powers necessary for national development the people's enthusiastic patriotism and solidarity, which have been shown in the wake of the Soviet shooting down of a KAL airliner."

He also said that the full house sitting has a heavy responsibility to stage the 70th conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in Seoul, Oct. 2-13, successfully.

"We hope that all countries, including those which have not yet established diplomatic relations with Korea because of difference in political ideology will attend the Seoul forum in accordance with the IPU spirit," he said.

"We will receive all the delegates to the Seoul meeting with courtesy and hospitality, and will provide the most convenience to them during their stay here," he added.

Immediately after the opening of the session, the house resolved to have a recess until Sunday to celebrate the Chusok season. The regular session will be adjourned again from Sept. 29 to Oct. 16 because of the IPU conference to be held at the Assembly building Oct. 2-13. Therefore, the genuine activity of the house will start Oct. 17, when Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop reports to the assembly on the overall state affairs in a plenary session, followed by keynote speeches of the three major political parties on Oct. 18.

The three-month regular session will be highlighted by the expected rival parties' conflicts over the settlement of so-called pending "political bills" as well as the deliberation of next year's budget bill. The political bills, presented by the opposition parties, are amendments to the National Assembly Law, Basic Press Law and Local Autonomy Law.

The opposition camp threatens that it will refuse screening the budget program unless the political bills are settled first. The opposition parties also plan to forward revision bills of the parliamentary and presidential elections laws during the session, heralding rough sailing for the session.

The additional lifting of the political ban imposed on former politicians will also be one of the major sizzling issues.

During the 90-day session, the house will handle a total of 140 law and other bills, including the budget bill and 36 pending ones.

Meanwhile, the opposition Democratic Korea Party and Korea National Party have decided to give top priority to having their revision bills of the National Assembly Law get through the regular session.

GOVERNMENT BUDGET PROPOSALS FOR 1984 REPORTED

SK220334 Seoul YONHAP in English 0302 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 22 (YONHAP) -- The government plans to spend 3.5 trillion won (4.5 billion U.S. dollars), or 33.1 percent of the fiscal 1984 budget, scaled at more than 10.4 trillion won (13.3 billion dollars), on national defense next year.

Defense spending accounts for six percent of next year's gross national product (GNP), up 0.9 percent over the 1983 level.

The budget plan, finalized Thursday at a Cabinet meeting, envisions a surplus of 550 billion won (700.6 million dollars) by freezing next year's government expenditures at this year's level for the first time in the nation's history.

With the surplus, the government will make up for a 382.2 million dollar deficit in its food grain management account and a 76.4 million dollar deficit in its fertilizer management account and pay back 242 million dollars in foreign loans.

The government projected next year's budget revenues at 15.3 billion dollars, up 5.3 percent over 1983. Internal taxes topped the list of revenue sources with 12.4 billion dollars (up 10.3 percent), followed by state-run monopoly profits (1.1 billion dollars, up 1.9 percent) and non-tax income (544 million dollars, up 6.1 percent). Defense spending and other essential expenditures, including grants to provincial governments, accounted for 67.8 percent, or 9.7 billion dollars of 1984's total proposed expenditures.

The government will save 275.2 million dollars in basic administration costs and financial support for government-invested firms and funds next year, while appropriating 2.4 billion dollars for various development projects, up 13.4 percent over 1983. Of the money allocated for development projects, the most, 582.2 million dollars, will go to technology and manpower development, followed by the educational improvements (573.3 million dollars), financial support for agriculture and fisheries (396.2 million dollars), land and transportation equipment development (337.6 million dollars) and welfare facilities and subsidies for needy people (187.3 million dollars).

The 1984 fiscal budget bill will be submitted to the National Assembly's regular session, which opened Sept. 20, and will require more than two months for approval.

CORRECTION TO EDITORIAL ON CONDEMNATION OF USSR

The following correction pertains to the item entitled "International Condemnation of USSR Increasing," published on pages E1 and 2 of the 21 September DAILY REPORT:

On page E 2, the second paragraph, third line should read: "...Congress passed a unanimous resolution to call Moscow to task for the savagery. Japan will bar..." (supplying dropped line).

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON NICARAGUANS' VISIT

OW170620 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1627 GMT 16 Sep 83

["Mongolian-Nicaraguan Communique" -- MONTSAME headline]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, September 15 (MONTSAME) -- The friendship visit of the government delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua led by member of the Leading Council of the Government of National Reconstruction, member of the assembly of the Sandinista Peoples Republic ended on September 15.

Negotiations were held between the government delegations of the MPR and the Republic of Nicaragua led by Mongolian Premier Jambyn Batmonh and Sergio Ramirez Mercado. Both sides exchanged their opinions on the questions concerning the development of bilateral relations between the MPR and Nicaragua as well as on some topical international problems. A joint communique on the results of the visit has been issued here.

The document notes in part, that the sides have expressed satisfaction with the successful development of friendly relations and co-operation between the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the Sandinista National Liberation Front between the MPR and the Republic of Nicaragua.

They have underlined that the previous visit of the party and government delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua led by Daniel Ortega Saavedra to the MPR in March, this year, opened up a new page in the history of mutual relations of the Mongolian and Nicaraguan peoples and made an important contribution to the development and strengthening of the friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

The communique says: The Mongolian side has expressed once again its international solidarity with the struggle of the Nicaraguan people in defence of their revolutionary achievements, independence and sovereignty from the encroachments of the American imperialism and its accomplices.

The Mongolian People's Republic, resolutely condemning the aggressive intrigues and subversive actions of the United States against revolutionary Nicaragua, supports the efforts and initiatives of the Sandinista government, aimed at political settlement of the Central American problems on the basis of respect of the sovereignty of the countries in this region and non-interference in their home affairs.

The sides have stated their resolve to give firm rebuff to the aggressive policy of imperialism, first of all, the present U.S. Administration, directed at aggravating the international tensions, whipping the arms race, and at confrontation with real socialism and global crusade against the forces of national and social liberation, as well as to their attempts to upset the existing military-political parity in their favour. The sides highly assess the active foreign political course of the socialist community countries, their constructive contribution to the cause of averting nuclear catastrophe, normalization of the world situation and strengthening of international peace and security.

The sides have paid special attention to the situation in Central America and Asia, where militarist intrigues of the imperialist and other reactionary forces are being intensified.

Having pointed out that the United States extends its military and other interference in the affairs of the states of Central America and Caribbean basin, the delegations have resolutely denounced their hostile acts against Cuba and Grenada as well as their attempts to suppress the liberation movement of other peoples of the region with the help of the fascist military dictatorships.

Mongolia and Nicaragua have stated that the imperialist policy of confrontation poses a growing threat to peace and security in Asia as well. Noting the explosively dangerous situation in the Middle East, the sides have underlined the necessity of a just and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problems.

Mongolia and Nicaragua, says the communique, attach significance to the holding of a wide dialogue and negotiations between the interested states with a purpose of solving peacefully the problems in different regions of Asia.

The sides believe that this could be promoted by the realization of the peaceloving proposal of Asian countries, including Mongolia's proposal to draft and sign a convention on mutual non-aggression and non-use of forces in relations among the states of Asia and the Pacific.

The sides are convinced that the present visit of the government delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua to the MPR will contribute to the further strengthening of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries, stresses the document.

CUBAN PROVINCIAL DELEGATION VISITS MONGOLIA

OW191101 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1606 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, September 17 (MONTSAME) -- The delegation of the National Assembly of the People's Power of the Republic of Cuba led by chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Assembly of the Holguin Province, member of the National Assembly of Cuba Augusto P. Fajardo, visited Mongolia from September 9 to September 16. During its stay in Mongolia the Cuban delegation got acquainted with the work of the Executive Boards of the People's Assembly of Ulaanbaatar and Bulgan Province (west Mongolia) and exchanged work experiences of state and administrative bodies. The delegation visited a number of industrial enterprises, economic and cultural establishments, historical and memorable places and paid a visit to the Hodolmor State Farm named after the Mongolian-Cuban friendship. The delegation was received by Politbureau candidate member of the party Central Committee, Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of Mongolia N. Jagbaral. This visit of friendship by the Cuban delegation to the MPR is assessed as an important contribution to strengthening the friendship and cooperation between the Mongolian and the Cuban peoples.

BATMONH RECEIVES TURKISH ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS

OW131259 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1625 GMT 10 Sep 83

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, September 10, (MONTSAME) -- Today the Chairman of the Council of Ministers on the MPR Jambyn Batmonh received the Ambassador of Turkey to the MPR V. Halefoglu in connection with the presentation by him of his credentials and had a friendly talk with him.

HUN SEN CONFERS WITH GROMYKO IN MOSCOW 20 SEP

OW211634 Hanoi VNA in English 1540 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 21 -- Andrey Gromyko, Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs of the USSR, yesterday held talks with his Kampuchean counterpart, Hun Sen, currently on a visit to the USSR. The two sides exchanged views on bilateral relation and international issues of mutual concern.

Gromyko gave a banquet on the same day in honour of the Kampuchean minister who is a Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea [KPRP] and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers. Gromyko said: "The Soviet people rejoice at the achievements recorded by the Kampuchean people in their revival and in implementing the tasks of building a new society laid down by the KPRP's Fourth Congress.

"The Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community are giving their fraternal assistance and support to the People's Republic of Kampuchea in this cause."

He voiced his country's support for the line which Kampuchea, together with Vietnam and Laos, is following to make Southeast Asia a peaceful region and to bring about dialogue between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries.

In reply, Hun Sen said: "The revolution in Kampuchea is constantly consolidating and growing despite the sinister designs of imperialism and reaction. We note with satisfaction that all the achievements in our national rebirth are inseparable from the valuable and effective assistance of the Soviet Union in all fields and right from the early hours of our liberation."

"The People's Republic of Kampuchea fully supports the peace policy of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union as it meets the sincere aspirations of the Kampuchean people and all other nations," he said.

VIETNAMESE LECTURERS' GROUP CONCLUDES VISIT

BK201616 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1217 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, SPK September 20 -- A group of lecturers of the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV) has concluded an eight-day visit to Kampuchea. The group, led by Vu Thi Thanh, vice president of the CPV Central Committee Commission for Propaganda and Education, was sent off at Pochentong Airport Monday morning by Men Saman, member and vice president of the Commission for Propaganda and Education of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, and other party officials.

STATE INSPECTORS' DELEGATION ARRIVES IN HANOI

BK170958 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0543 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 16 Sep (SPK) -- A delegation of the Kampuchean committee for inspection of state affairs led by Sim Ka, member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, and president of the committee, arrived in Hanoi Thursday, on a friendly visit to Vietnam as a guest of the Vietnamese Government inspectorate, according to VNA. It was met by Bui Quang Tao, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and chairman of the inspectorate; Phan Lang, vice chairman of the inspectorate; Kampuchean Ambassador Sieng Saran, and others.

STATE AFFAIRS DELEGATION LEAVES FOR VIETNAM VISIT

BK170700 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] A delegation of the Ministry for Control of State Affairs led by Comrade Sim Ka, member of the KPRP Central Committee and minister for the control of state affairs, left Phnom Penh on 15 September for a friendship visit to the SRV.

Seeing the delegation off at Pochentong Airport were, among others, Comrade (Sok Saroeung), deputy chief of the Complaints Department; Comrade (Leng Bunheng), representative of the Economic Inspection Department; Comrade (Thu Sang), representative of the office of the Ministry; and a large number of cadres and personnel from the Ministry for Control of State Affairs.

OFFICIALS MEET OUTGOING CSSR AMBASSADOR

Chan Si

BK170952 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0433 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 16 Sep (SPK) -- This morning, Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK, received in Phnom Penh Zikmund Tobias, the CSSR ambassador to Kampuchea whose term is expiring.

Chairman Chan Si highly praised the firm support granted during these past 4 years by the CSSR party, government, and people to the just cause of the Kampuchean people's rebirth.

He stressed that the successes in all fields scored by the Kampuchean people are due not only to the judicious leadership of the KPRP and popular efforts, but also to the disinterested assistance and support of the fraternal socialist countries, which include the CSSR, and peace- and justice-loving progressive peoples in the world.

The Kampuchean leader vehemently condemned the perfidious maneuvers of the Chinese expansionists, the U.S. imperialists, and other international reactionary forces that have attempted to undermine the Kampuchean people's rebirth, and expressed his joy to see that the bounds of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between Kampuchea and the CSSR are strengthening more every day.

On that occasion, Zikmund Tobias praised the successes achieved by the Kampuchean people inside and outside the country, and the firm struggle of this people under the KPRP's perspicacious leadership in the building of a democratic country and in social development progressing toward socialism.

The CSSR ambassador emphasized his government's unchangeable stand to firmly support the Kampuchean people in the struggle against the common enemy -- Beijing expansionism and the U.S. imperialism -- for peace and stability in the region and the world.

Heng Samrin

BK190612 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0420 GMT 19 Sep 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 19 Sep (SPK) -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, received in Phnom Penh last Saturday Czechoslovak Ambassador Zikmund Tobias, whose term is expiring.

Chairman Heng Samrin thanked the party, government, and people of Czechoslovakia for the aid and firm support they have accorded the Kampuchean people's reconstruction efforts during the past 4 years. He highly appreciated the fruitful development of the relations of friendship, solidarity, and many-sided cooperation between Kampuchea and Czechoslovakia, which are based on equality and mutual interests.

The Czechoslovak diplomat expressed satisfaction with the PRK's achievements in the international arena [words indistinct].

HENG SAMRIN GREETES MONGOLIA'S TSEDENBAL ON BIRTHDAY

BK170744 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0454 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 17 Sep (SPK) -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, has sent his warmest greetings in a message to Yumjaaglyn Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, on the occasion of his 67th birthday.

I am firmly convinced that the relations of fraternal friendship, solidarity, and cooperation in all fields between our two countries will develop more and more each day, Chairman Heng Samrin emphasized.

LEADERS SEND GREETINGS ON NICARAGUAN HOLIDAY

BK150956 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0432 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 15 Sep (SPK) -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, addressed his warmest greetings to Daniel Ortega Saavedra, commander of the revolution and coordinator of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua, on the occasion of the 62d anniversary of Nicaragua's independence.

The message says in particular: The Kampuchean people always recall the struggle full of sacrifices of the Nicaraguan people who, filled with the revolutionary spirit of the wise Cesar Sandino, demolished the yoke of colonialism and the chain of imperialism, and successfully pushed back foreign interference. The remarkable achievements of the Nicaraguan people in recent years have strengthened the victory that they won and further reinforced the Nicaraguan revolution.

I take the opportunity on this significant occasion to reaffirm to you that the Kampuchean party, government and people wholeheartedly support the six proposals full of good will of the Nicaraguan Government, and express their militant solidarity with the fraternal Nicaraguan people in their just struggle to defend their independence, territorial integrity and revolutionary gains. May your efforts be crowned with new and greater success in the accomplishment of your noble revolutionary tasks.

On the same occasion, Hun Sen, PRK foreign minister, addressed his greetings to his Nicaraguan counterpart Miguel d'Escoto Brockman.

HUN SEN, DELEGATION VISIT AFRICAN COUNTRIES

Visit to Guinea

Bk171016 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0438 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 16 Sep (SPK) -- Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs of the PRK, made an official visit to the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea 11-14 September.

Hun Sen was received at Conakry Airport by the president of the National Assembly, the minister of foreign affairs, minister of national defense, minister of foreign trade, and the minister of justice, who are all members of the Political Bureau and the Central Committee of the Democratic Party of Guinea, and by other high-ranking cadres of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea.

Ambassadors of the SRV, the Soviet Union, the GDR, the CSSR, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Republic of Cuba, Republic of Guinea-Bissau, Republic of Ghana, the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Syrian Arab Republic, the Republic of India, and the PLO representative were also present.

Hun Sen had an audience with President Ahmed Sekou Toure and held talks with Camara Damatana, president of the General Assembly and member of the Political Bureau of the Democratic Party of Guinea. The talks were held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. On 14 September, Hun Sen left Conakry for an official visit to the Republic of Mali.

Visit to Mali

For Bamako radio accounts of the visit to Mali by a Kampuchean delegation led by Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau of the Revolutionary People's Party of Kampuchea, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs, see the Western Africa section of the 16 September Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

FOREIGN MINISTRY POLICY ON VIETNAMESE RESIDENTS

BK220200 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300, 2300 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Broadcast in two installments]

[Text] The following is the policy of the PRK toward Vietnamese residents. The PRK Foreign Ministry's Press Department recently made public this document to address the situation of Vietnamese residents in Kampuchea, pointing out the PRK's policy toward the Vietnamese residents who are earning their living in Kampuchea and exposing all the maneuvers of the Beijing expansionist-hegemonists, the U.S. imperialists, and their lackeys.

Chapter I -- Situation of the Vietnamese Residents Within the People's Community in Kampuchea

Since time immemorial, the Kampuchean and Vietnamese peoples have maintained close and friendly relations in all fields. Kampuchea and Vietnam face the same situation: Both were dominated, exploited, and oppressed by the feudalists, colonialists, and imperialists. The two peoples shared the same trench in the united struggle for the independence and freedom of their respective nations. Through historical evolution and with favorable geographical conditions, the peoples of the two neighboring countries have established a mutually close fraternal relationship.

By 1969, the majority of the Vietnamese residents, whose number occasionally peaked at 500,000, was sent by the French colonialists to work on rubber plantations. These people were honest employees who respected local laws, mores, and traditions and always had friendly relations with the Kampuchean people. Together with the Kampuchean people, these people lived and labored as plantation workers, peasants, traders, and fishermen in the Tonle Sap Lake and various rivers throughout Kampuchea. They planted rice and crops, fished, worked the salt fields, made handicrafts, and so on, in effect actively participating in Kampuchea's national economic development.

Under the yoke of domination of the feudalists, colonialists, and imperialists, the Vietnamese residents in Kampuchea joined with the Kampuchean nationals in the struggle for independence and freedom, and in the reconstruction and defense of the Kampuchean nation. The ruling classes in Kampuchea at that time implemented divide-and-conquer tactics. For this reason, like the Kampuchean people in general, the Vietnamese residents most tragically fell victim to the policy of racial discrimination and intransigent hatred. They were savagely oppressed, exploited, and slaughtered. In 1970, on 18 March, while intensifying aggression in Vietnam, U.S. imperialism hatched a reactionary coup d'etat in Kampuchea, following which U.S. imperialism and its puppet administration in South Vietnam sent their forces to invade the country. The reactionary Khmers, lackeys of U.S. imperialism -- namely, the Lon Nol-Sirik Matak clique -- frenziedly launched an anti-Vietnamese campaign. Tens of thousands of Vietnamese residents in Kampuchea were murdered and nearly 200,000 other were forcibly repatriated, sent to the Saigon puppets to be used as puppet soldiers, cannon fodder, or human shields for the U.S. imperialists and Saigon puppets, or were imprisoned or massacred.

In April 1975, the Pol Pot reactionaries -- lackeys of the Beijing reactionaries -- seized power in Kampuchea. On the order of their masters, they implemented a frightening policy of genocide, slaughtering over 3 million Kampucheans. Hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese residents shared their tragic destiny. They were suppressed, massacred, completely sacked, or thrown in concentration camps where they were forced to perform hard labor and were savagely tortured, starved, deprived of medical care when sick, and left to die slowly. A large number of Vietnamese residents escaped death by fleeing to Vietnam.

After Kampuchea was liberated from the danger of genocide, like the entire Kampuchean people and the other foreign residents, the Vietnamese who survived death in the concentration camps or who took refuge in Vietnam, were authorized by the PRK Government to return to take up residence in areas in which they had once lived. The PRK Government also authorized those Vietnamese nationals with relatives in Kampuchea to return to Kampuchea to be reunited with their families and embrace careers in Kampuchea in conformity with the law of the PRK.

By mid-1983, some 56,000 Vietnamese residents have returned to their former hometowns in Kampuchea. Therefore, merely 10 percent of Vietnamese residents who lived in Kampuchea prior to the massacre by the Lon Nol clique and prior to the genocide of the Pol Pot gang remain. Regarding the Chinese residents or persons of Chinese origin authorized by the PRK Government to return to their former hometowns, by November 1982 only five provinces and cities counted as many as 61,400 of them, including over 40,000 in Phnom Penh alone. Therefore, there are more Chinese residents who have returned to Kampuchea than Vietnamese residents who returned or survived the genocidal regime.

Chapter II -- The PRK's Policy Toward Vietnamese Residents in Kampuchea

Following the victory of the Kampuchean people, who toppled the genocidal regime of Pol Pot gang -- lackeys of the expansionist-hegemonist Beijing reactionaries -- in defense of the independence, freedom, and survival of their nation, the task to rebuild the brilliant civilization of Angkor has begun. The party and Government of the PRK have spared no effort in national reconstruction, striving to bring stability to the life of the people. The task of reviving the nation has been put into immediate implementation. Since the genocidal regime was driven from Kampuchea on 7 January 1979, the Kampuchean people have enjoyed genuine democratic rights and freedom, a respect for human dignity, a step by step restoration of the economy, and the development and protection of national culture.

As it is the aspiration of all nationalities in Kampuchea to promote solidarity, friendship, peace, and cooperation with the peoples of all countries in Southeast Asia and the world, in addition to attending to the stabilization of the livelihood of the Kampuchean people, the party and state of the PRK have pursued a number of policies toward foreign residents on the basis of the sovereignty and independence of the PRK.

Since the founding of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS], its declaration has consistently emphasized that the front upholds correct policies toward foreign residents in Kampuchea -- Article 6, KNUFNS declaration, 2 December 1978. These policies totally accord with international law contained in the World Declaration on Human Rights adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1948.

In the face of the enemies of the country -- namely, the Chinese reactionary ruling circles in collusion with U.S. imperialism and the Thai reactionary forces -- who are trying hard to sabotage the rebirth of Kampuchea and oppose the solidarity alliance of the peoples of the three Indochinese countries, the Kampuchean people must daily enhance the bonds of militant solidarity, cooperation, and mutual assistance in all fields with the fraternal Vietnamese and Lao peoples, particularly with the Vietnamese people with whom our friendship was forged in flesh and blood as many sons and daughters of Vietnam sacrificed their lives on Kampuchean soil in contribution to the liberation of the Kampuchean people from the danger of genocide of the Pol Pot regime.

On 7 May 1982, the KPRP Central Committee issued Circular No 142 dealing with providing work and careers for Vietnamese residents in Kampuchea and, on 13 September 1982, the party Central Committee issued a guideline on how to implement this circular. The PRK Council of Ministers issued Circular No 38 dated 9 October 1982 to organize and govern Vietnamese residents living and working in Kampuchea. In this circular, the PRK Council of Ministers clearly specified that as for the Vietnamese people who are former residents in Kampuchea, who were victims of the old regimes but were rescued by the people, or who have fled to Vietnam and have now returned to Kampuchea to earn a living, the local authorities and population will assist and support them by creating conditions so that they can lead a normal life -- Article 1.

As for the Vietnamese people who have returned after liberation, who have stability in their life, and who are working in contribution to economic restoration and development such as farmers, plantation workers, fishermen, salt farmers, craftsmen, and so on, and who maintain good relations with the Kampuchean people, the regional authorities will create conditions so that they can carry on their work -- Article 2.

As for the Vietnamese people who, having the sponsorship of friends or relatives, desire to come to Kampuchea, take residence, work, or be reunited with their families in Kampuchea, they must receive permission to do so from the competent authorities of both Kampuchea and Vietnam -- Article 4.

In order to ensure its principles of sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity, the PRK's Constitution of 1981 stipulates that foreign residents in Kampuchea must respect the laws of the PRK. They enjoy the protection of the PRK -- Article 44.

In the same context as above, Circular No 38 of the Kampuchean Council of Ministers calls for increasing measures to inspect and control all border passes and a strict ban on illegal crossings -- Article 6.

Border crossings by citizens in the border region between the two countries have also been defined in the agreement on the border status between the PRK and the SRV signed on 20 July 1983.

The people on one side of the border must not cross to the other side of the border in order to take residence, farm, exploit forestry or underground resources, hunt game, graze animals, raise fowls, catch fish, prawns, or shrimp, and so on, except when they have the permission of the authorities of both sides from district level on up -- Article 6.

Passengers, luggage, goods, and means of transportation of both sides to cross the border must be provided with all necessary papers as stipulated in Article 13 of this agreement, must cross the border through border passes indicated in the papers, must submit the papers for signature at the checkpoints at the border passes, and must undergo the necessary check. In case the passengers, luggage, goods, or means of transportation lack or do not have adequate necessary papers, they are not permitted to cross the border -- Article 15.

Regarding criminals who take advantage of the still-deficient border checking to cross into Kampuchea to deal in dishonest businesses, thus jeopardizing the economy and social order of Kampuchea, the competent authorities of the PRK, in light of the existing laws and with the cooperation of the Vietnamese counterparts, will see to it that these persons are forced to leave Kampuchea and return to Vietnam.

All policies toward the Vietnamese residents in Kampuchea as mentioned above show the correct line taken by the PRK -- namely, to ensure the sovereignty and independence of the country and, at the same time, to build longstanding relations of friendship with the peoples of all countries. These policies also highly value the contribution made by the Vietnamese residents in Kampuchea to the revolutionary cause of Kampuchea.

Chapter III -- The Campaign To Distort Realities in the PRK and Slander Vietnam Will Fail

The above-mentioned situation is correct. It is a situation that all progressive countries and people of good conscience in the world know very well and one that many foreign observers and journalists who have come to Kampuchea have recognized as true. At present, the attention of foreign peoples and of the Kampuchean, Vietnamese, and Lao peoples is called to the fact that the Beijing expansionist-hegemonists have not given up their scheme to restore the genocidal Pol Pot regime by any means. They are continuing the movement to maintain its role at the United Nations and seeking through all methods to send this gang back to Kampuchea.

The reactionary Chinese ruling circles, U.S. imperialism, and the reactionary forces in Thailand are the ones who have committed many crimes against the Kampuchean people and who are exerting efforts to oppose the rebirth of Kampuchea. They pretend to be concerned with Kampuchea's independence and sovereignty. They incessantly distort realities in Kampuchea and relentlessly try to sow division between Kampuchea and Vietnam in order to cover up their own dark designs.

After failing utterly in all their misleading and slander maneuvers against Kampuchea and Vietnam, especially regarding the presence of the Vietnamese Army volunteers in Kampuchea, since the beginning of 1983 China, U.S. imperialism, and the reactionary ruling circles in Thailand have launched a brand new slander campaign by charging that Vietnam has sent its citizens to settle in Kampuchea in order to Vietnamize Kampuchea. This is part of their continuing maneuver to sow division between Vietnam and Kampuchea, undermine the solidarity alliance of the three Indochinese countries, and, at the same time, divert world attention from the 20 million ethnic Chinese, many of whom are multimillionaires who control most of the economic, trading, and financial activities in many Southeast Asian countries while engaging in subversion in these countries. However, international and U.S. opinion have already immediately exposed the shameless nature of this lie, deception, and slander campaign.

The U.S. paper COMBATANT, of 22 April 1983 stressed that this is a caption in the propaganda line of U.S. foreign policy officials in depicting a somber picture of the Kampuchean situation with the intention of opposing Vietnam and the present government in Kampuchea.

According to the revelations of journalist Paul Guinn-Judge in the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW of 26 May 1983, the anti-Vietnamese slander campaign was launched following the publication of two circulars by the KPRP and Government of the PRK dealing with policy toward Vietnamese residents in Kampuchea. The U.S. Embassy in Bangkok distorted the meaning in the translation of these documents, which it circulated together with a cable informing and advising journalists, diplomats, and other countries prior to visits to Kampuchea. The U.S. Embassy's cable saw considerable possibilities for creating political capital from these documents. It suggested, for example, that this matter may be a proper subject for appropriate UN committee action.

These above-mentioned slanders and tricks were disseminated and blown out of proportion by the Chinese and Thai rulers and p-ess and the genocidal Pol Pot gang under the labor of the CGDK.

China's RENMIN RIBAO trumpeted that Vietnam sent 300,000 settlers to Kampuchea. The Thai foreign minister increased this figure to 400,000. As for Son Sann of the so-called CGDK, he stated that Kampuchea is being occupied by nearly 1 million Vietnamese people, broken down into 700,000 civilian settlers, including women and children, and 100,000 cadres and combatants -- AFP, 18 August 1983.

Those who have kicked off this propaganda campaign have been extremely realistic but not very convincing. For instance, when questioned about this matter, Daniel O'Donohue, deputy assistant secretary of state for Southeast Asian Affairs, reluctantly said that he had checked into it but had not yet found anything specific -- USIS, 27 April 1983.

Americans and other foreigners who have visited Kampuchea have categorically denied such fabricated reports. Emory Swank -- former U.S. ambassador to Kampuchea from 1970 to 1973 and currently chairman of the World Problems Council in Cleveland, Ohio, United States and member of a study and research delegation which included a number of other retired U.S. diplomats -- following his visits to Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Thailand from 22 January to 12 March 1983, wrote in issue No 36, March 1983, of the U.S. paper, THE PROBLEMS OF INDOCHINA, that the charge that Vietnam is colonizing Kampuchea seems to be groundless. We heard in Thailand that Vietnamese peasants were settling on Kampuchean land, but no proof can be found from any source in Kampuchea for this accusation.

U.S. journalist (Daniel Meoder) wrote in the 9 August 1983 issue of the U.S. Administration's propaganda journal, the EXECUTIVE INTELLIGENCE REVIEW, that he investigated these slanders and noted that the State Department's statements on Vietnam and Kampuchea, compared to what he personally heard and saw, were not unlike those announcements made during the Vietnam war. He went on to write that before 1975 it was estimated that there were approximately 500,000 Vietnamese residents in Kampuchea. Some of these were killed and a larger number fled to Vietnam during the Pol Pot era.

The slander about Vietnam's control ignored the history of the mingling of the people in the region. I met many Vietnamese, particularly fishermen, who could speak fluent Cambodian. This shows that these people had lived in this country before. In provinces adjacent to Vietnam that I visited, such as Svay Rieng and Takeo, the peasants could not confirm reports by the United States on the settlement of new groups of Vietnamese people.

Another U.S. journalist, (Albert Wisburt), after visiting Kampuchea for 18 days at the beginning of May 1983, wrote in the U.S. journal, THE PROTECTOR, of 10 August 1983 that he visited several provinces of this country and had talks with peasants, students, and heads of fishing cooperatives. He said: I asked questions of people in the streets, in shops in Phnom Penh, and met with government officials. Wherever I went, I was clearly told that no Kampuchean in Kampuchea believes the slander about Vietnam's aggression and colonization. (Albert Wisburt) concluded that, through these meetings, it can be deduced that the Kampuchean people do not believe that the Vietnamese settlers taking up residence in Kampuchea constitute a threat to them.

On 28 June 1983, Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden remarked, upon hearing news on Vietnamese coming to Kampuchea: I understand they are returning to Kampuchea since they had lived there before the Pol Pot era and because Kampuchea and Vietnam have reached an agreement on this question. The number of Vietnamese in Kampuchea, including Vietnamese troops, is now far smaller than in the pre-Pol Pot era.

The communique of the Kampuchea-Vietnam-Laos Foreign Ministers Conference held in Phnom Penh from 19 to 20 July 1983 stressed the conference categorically rejected the calumnious allegations of China, the United States, and reactionary elements in ASEAN countries that Vietnam had sent Vietnamese nationals into Kampuchea with the aim of altering the demographic composition there. This, in the face of the truth of the gradual withdrawal of Vietnamese army volunteers from Kampuchea, was a grotesque propaganda ploy to cover up their failure to accuse Vietnam of aggression and occupation in Kampuchea. Experience of the past 40 years, particularly the last 4 years, proves that all hopes to weaken and divide the peoples of Indochina, and all attempts to discredit these countries are doomed to lamentable failure.

For China, this campaign constitutes a good opportunity to cover up the truth, which Southeast Asian and world opinion has come to ever more clearly know. The real threat to the independence and sovereignty of Southeast Asian nations and the source of tension in the region do not come from the three Indochinese countries, rather this threat and the source of tension in the region stem from Beijing expansionism-hegemonism together with the presence of the more than 20 million ethnic Chinese who have constantly caused economic and political disturbances in countries where they reside. As for Thailand, in order to cover up its activities in service to the Beijing rulers' machinations, it continues to provide the Pol Pot remnants and other reactionary Khmer groups with sanctuaries for opposition to the PRK, continuing to maintain tension in the Thai-Kampuchean border areas, and joining with China in sabotaging peace and stability in the region.

The misleading and slanderous policy of China, the United States, and Thailand during the last 4 years has experienced one setback after another. Vietnam's NHAN DAN on 18 July 1983 wrote that the Chinese reactionaries and U.S. imperialists are afraid of this situation and of the fresh defeats they will suffer. For this reason, they have hurriedly launched the earsplitting slander campaign contending that Vietnam has sent settlers to Kampuchea in order to heat up the Kampuchea question and kindle resentment against Vietnam.

It is vital for them to nurture the so-called Kampuchea question and maintain tension and confrontation in the region so as to oppose Vietnam and the revolution of the three Indochinese countries. Those who for the last 4 years have experienced setbacks in their slander campaigns, alleging that Vietnam created the Indochinese Federation; Vietnam causes famine in Kampuchea; Vietnam obstructs international relief; Vietnam uses chemical weapons in Kampuchea; and Vietnam commits aggression against Thailand, are now inventing new stories and slanders. However, this will not be their last campaign against the Kampuchean people. Despite their treacherous allegations and perfidious schemes and tricks, they cannot fool the world's people, nor can they reverse the Kampuchean situation or split the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity of the three Indochinese peoples.

Emory Swank, who knows the past situation in Kampuchea very well, told NEWSWEEK's 23 May issue: I am surprised at the rebirth of Kampuchea. I reckon that the influence of the Phnom Penh regime will be strengthened with each passing day, and the world has to live with it. What steps will the United Nations take in order to recognize Kampuchean realities, I mean, the present regime in Kampuchea?

HENG SAMRIN CONCLUDES 1984 STATE PLAN MEETING

BK220556 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] After working with zeal and a sense of responsibility for 5 days, the Ministry of Planning held a ceremony at the former Royal Palace at 1500 on 20 September to close its successful meeting on the 1984 State Plan. The ceremony was presided over by Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State. Attending the ceremony were comrade ministers, deputy ministers, chiefs of department, deputy chiefs of department, municipal and provincial planning representatives, and Vietnamese experts.

During the 5-day meeting, the participants paid close attention to the advice of Comrade Chea Soth, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning; the report read by Comrade Tang Saroem, minister of trade; the report by Comrade Nuon Sareth, deputy minister of agriculture; the report by the chief of the Department of Economic Cooperation With Foreign Countries; and the report by the deputy chief of the General Planning Department. The participants also exchanged experiences drawn from the reports made by representatives from all municipalities and provinces which reflected the great achievements scored in the fields of national rehabilitation and construction by our people under the KPRP leadership.

In sum, during the 5-day meeting, all participants clearly grasped the resolutions adopted by the sixth session of the party Central Committee and discussed various important measures for the development of agricultural production, industry and handicrafts, and for the improvement of the trade distribution and circulation.

Speaking on that occasion, Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin highly appraised all participants for their efforts and sense of responsibility in implementing the resolutions of the sixth session of the party Central Committee concerning the 1984 State Plan. The comrade exhorted all participants to mobilize forces to restore the economy by striving to increase both agricultural and industrial production in order to rapidly satisfy daily needs in the country and increase the sources of goods for export. The comrade stressed: In implementing the economic and social tasks, we must strictly practice thrift, use raw materials, capital, and other supplies effectively, and prevent such unhealthy phenomena as misappropriation and waste of state property.

In conclusion, the comrade general secretary called on all the provincial and municipal representatives to strive to carry out their tasks in accordance with the spirit of the party Central Committee Secretariat's circular concerning the vigorous and rapid stimulation of the 1983 rainy-season production.

The ceremony ended at 1630 in a joyous atmosphere permeated with the resolute determination to fulfill the 1983 State Plan and effectively implement the 1984 State Plan. Comrade Chea Soth, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning, delivered the closing speech.

THAI PAPER DISCUSSES KHMER RESISTANCE MOVEMENT

BK170210 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 17 Sep 83 p 4

[By Jacques Bekaert]

[Text] Are we at a turning point in Kampuchea? Is the war about to be won by the resistance factions? Is the Vietnamese Army in such a bad shape that Hanoi is considering other options than military presence in a foreign land?

Recent reports about trouble in three western provinces of Kampuchea, influx of new arrivals in KPNLF (and maybe Khmer Rouge) camps, the poor situation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea Armed Forces (PRKAF), rumours about Heng Samrin losing his job, are of course interesting. But to jump to the conclusion that the end is near would be both foolish and distracting.

Problems in the PRKAF are nothing new. Just read reports from 1979 and later. There have been mutinies, defections, contact with the "enemy" and a score of disturbing events since the very beginning. The PRKAF has never been more than an auxiliary police force, involved here and there in minor military actions but failing so far to show any capacity to be able to take over the job from the Vietnamese Army in any foreseeable future.

Yes, the resistance has made some progress. Anyone who was at the border in 1979 must have vivid memories of the extreme chaos that was then the rule. Warlords were struggling for a piece of the meagre black market pie much more than attempting to liberate Kampuchea. Less than five years later the KPNLF can present a decent army (and some credit for that should go to General Dien Del), the ANS [Armee Nationale Sihanoukiste] is emerging from its internal personalities problems while the Khmer Rouge are still almost automatically presented as "the only viable fighting force" although this may become more a cliché than the absolute truth.

Unrest amongst civilian population is not exactly new either. But here we may have the most important factor of the present situation. From numerous talks with Kampuchians, both inside and outside the country, but who have been involved at one point or another with the Heng Samrin regime and the Vietnamese presence, one gets the strong impression that confidence in the good faith of Vietnam is fast running short.

"In April 1979 I decided to join the new administration," a former official told us recently. "And I did so for two reasons: I wanted to give the new regime a chance, and I was curious about Vietnam's true motives. The only way to find out was to join them in Phnom Penh."

She went, she saw, and she was not convinced. From another end of the social spectrum villagers from Battambang, Siem Reap, and Oddar Meanchey Provinces who recently arrived at the border are equally sceptical. They seemed to have reached a point when they dislike and fear both the Khmer Rouge and the Vietnamese alike.

If half of the stories we have got in the past few weeks in Ampil and other border camps are correct, it seems that the Vietnamese too are changing their view of Kampuchea. They give the impression of being no longer so anxious to project the image of the "good guys" who came to liberate the country from the barbarian Khmer Rouge. Repression is now fashionable, and openly so.

Vietnam may be finally facing what from the beginning she feared most: Khmer nationalism. In a recent issue of the always-challenging INDOCHINA ISSUES, published in Washington, DC by the Centre for International Policy, Paul M. Kattenburg, professor of political science at the University of South Carolina, and a man who played an important role as a moderating force during the Vietnam war, wrote after a trip to Vietnam and Kampuchea: "It is worth noting that historic Khmer-Vietnamese animosities have often been exaggerated. There have been periods in the recent past, including the fifties and the sixties when Prince Sihanouk ruled Cambodia, when relations between the two countries proceeded rather smoothly." I would like to agree with Paul Kattenburg (whose views I deeply respect) but the more intimate your conversation with Kampuchians the more you realise the depth of a mistrust rooted deep in history (probably similar in many ways as the one existing between Vietnam and China). Yes, Prince Sihanouk was able to maintain good relations, very much because his policy suited Hanoi and because this being a time of peace and national unity for Kampuchea, there were little reasons to worry." And Kattenburg himself writes: "Nonetheless there is no doubt that the Khmer ultimately want to be left alone in their own country."

The more Vietnam will feel obliged to act as the policeman of Kampuchea, the more antagonism there will be from the local population. And this, more than a war they cannot win, is favourable ground for the resistance, especially the nationalists.

I doubt very much Vietnam is about to give up its efforts. Quite the opposite as recent public and private declarations by Vietnamese leaders or their friends confirm. Facing growing unrest in some part of the country Hanoi will probably respond in force. By denouncing the bandits, the reactionaries and increasing the pressure.

It is a vicious circle but at this stage, and knowing the performers, it is hard to imagine anything else. We are ready for a regional accommodation, says Hanoi.

But if you don't want it, then we have to keep doing more of the same, building the Heng Samrin (or whoever has the favourite of the day) regime and its army until they are ready to stand on their own feet. This is the costly solution, the one that will take time but eventually we will get there. Fine! Both solutions imply recognition, sooner or later, of the PRK. And some appeasement on the "Chinese threat" (rightly or wrongly there is no doubt that Hanoi believes in it and makes it the core of her analysis of the situation in the region). "We can wait. China waited thirty years for her UN seat," they tell you in Hanoi. The problem here is that time may not play it that way.

The growing lack of confidence the people of Kampuchea have in the Vietnamese, the slow but steady progress of the nationalist resistance, the "necessity" of more and more repression, the extremely slow progress (if any) in building the KPRAF are all, from Vietnam's point of view, negative factors.

At this stage, Vietnam's presence in Kampuchea is almost certainly perceived by the leadership as a costly but indispensable situation in regard to Hanoi's own sense of security.

If the present trends of growing nationalism and local unrest continue, the day could come when even Hanoi may have to reconsider the game. Then there is the still largely unattended question of the Khmer Rouge and their friends. In what direction are they going?

Solutions, if any, will probably take a long time.

Long enough for a lot more people to die. Long enough to make anything possible.

EDITORIALS HIGHLIGHT TASKS OF ARMED FORCES

'Tranquility', 'Order', 'Security'

BK210415 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Unattributed editorial: "Self-Defense Forces and Their Duties in Maintaining Political Tranquility"]

[Text] To maintain political tranquility and public order and security is an important task in countering the enemy's multifaceted war of destruction. Our self-defense forces have been entrusted with the duty of protecting the party, administration, various revolutionary mass organizations, factories, plants, organizations and national and collective property and guaranteeing the laboring people's right to collective mastery.

To carry out their aggressive designs and swallow up our country, the reactionary clique in the Beijing ruling circles, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, have frantically engaged in a multifaceted war of destruction against our country and, at the same time, made efforts to prepare for a large-scale war of aggression to occupy our country when the opportunity arises. The enemy has sought to destroy us through various cruel and cunning schemes and in many spheres and forms. In addition to using various tricks to destroy our national and socialist construction and our national defense cause, they have resorted to various means to disturb tranquility and public order in order to facilitate their sabotage activities.

To counterattack the enemy's multifaceted war of destruction and to safeguard the current political tranquility and public order is an important task for our entire people. This struggle is closely related to the struggle to determine who is winning over whom on both the economic and social fronts. This is why such a struggle has become more and more complicated and fierce.

As the party's force at the grass-roots, the self-defense forces must be determined to serve as the mainstay for the all-people movements in safeguarding the country's tranquility and security and countering the enemy's multifaceted war of destruction. To bring into full play their role as the mainstay and a shock force, the self-defense forces must first serve as model workers in strictly implementing all policies and plans of the party, the country's laws and local regulations. They must not allow the enemy or bad people to destroy them. Another duty which must be regularly implemented by the self-defense forces is: they must safeguard political tranquility, public order, and production in localities. To effectively carry out this, the self-defense force must work in coordination with the local police or public security and armed forces in organizing patrol and guard duties.

Because the enemy is carrying out a multifaceted war, the self-defense forces must adopt a line or direction for multifaceted attacks against the enemy too. They must study and firmly grasp the enemy's schemes and tricks and map out plans for multifaceted attacks. Training courses and military practice must be organized in accordance with the plans. At the same time, they must review and examine the results of their work and sum up their lessons in order to perfect the line and direction for attacking the enemy.

Experiences show that prior to successfully countering the enemy's multifaceted war of destruction, the self-defense forces must carry out their activities in an extensive manner and undergo intensive training. They must closely coordinate with the public security forces at the grass-roots and receive positive, extensive, thorough, and firm cooperation from the people who are the sharp tools in maintaining political tranquility.

The self-defense forces are expected to strictly maintain political tranquillity and public order. Tranquillity must prevail wherever there are self-defense forces. Self-defense forces must be effectively organized and given regular training so that they will understand the enemy's cruel schemes and tricks. This is an important factor for promoting and developing the role and duties of the self-defense forces in defeating all the enemy's sabotage schemes, maintaining political tranquillity and public order in each locality, and in contributing to defeating the enemy's multifaceted war of destruction and firmly defending the socialist fatherland.

'National Defense, Construction'

BK180420 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Editorial: "Firmly Combine National Defense With National Construction"]

[Text] This year is the 3d year in which our entire party, Army, and people have strived to promote the success of the third party congress and implement the first 5-year state plan on the transformation and construction of socialism in our country, which is considered the basic task and responsibility of our entire party, Army, and people in the new stage. Over the past 7 or 8 years, our entire Army and people have fulfilled the task and responsibility of defending our beloved fatherland. As a result, tranquillity has been basically maintained in the country. Our entire Army and people have positively strived to contribute fully to building the economy.

To effectively implement the cause of national defense and construction -- which is regarded as the most significant task of our entire party, Army, and people in the new stage of revolution -- it is required that our various armed forces increase work efficiency in all respects, heighten the sense of combat readiness, and fight effectively. All regular, regional, infantry, and guerrilla forces must effectively fulfill their roles and responsibilities. First and foremost, they must protect the revolutionary administration, maintain public order and the peaceful labor of the people in the country, and crush all enemy acts of sabotage and subversion, in any form in order to guarantee a continuous and vigorous advance of our people's labor movements in building the economy.

We must firmly combine defense with the construction of the country. This is because they are significant tasks that cannot be separated from one another. It is a fact that the secure defense of the country serves as a guarantee for the strength and progress in the construction of the country. The two aforesaid tasks are related to and affect one another. To fulfill these tasks, it is necessary for us to firmly grasp and profoundly understand the slogan: Everything is for the defense and building of the country, for the happy and plentiful life of the people, and for the prosperity of our socialist country. Only on the basis of the aforesaid acknowledgment and understanding can we maintain the firm determination to carry out roles and responsibilities as key and leading forces in the cause of highly efficient defense and construction of the country.

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NATION REVIEW CALLS FOR MARCOS TO STEP DOWN

BK220239 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 22 Sep 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Marcos Isn't Likely To Survive Long"]

[Text] Tens of thousands of Filipinos demonstrated yesterday against the authoritarian rule of President Ferdinand Marcos and we fully sympathize with them. Just as we have opposed dictatorships everywhere, including Thailand, we also think that it is high time that the Philippines returns to a democratic form of government. The Manila demonstration started out with the slogan "Marcos resign!" which ostensibly was its original intention. But demonstrations have their own way of gaining momentum and deviating from their original intentions.

It is only natural that the murder of Sen Benigno Aquino should take predominance and the blame for it laid at Marcos' door. We have always held that "Aquino dead" is a more powerful foe of Marcos than "Aquino alive," and this is being demonstrated in the streets of Manila. During the past 18 years Marcos has ruled Manila there are a lot of things that he can be blamed for but he cannot be blamed for the lack of political acumen. Marcos would certainly have visualized what would happen to his future if there was even a whiff of suspicion that he was somehow involved in the airport murder which took place exactly one month ago.

Whatever may be the reason, it appears as if the time has come for Marcos to step down. But this is not an easy matter since a long-entrenched authoritarian rule -- Marcos declared martial law 11 years ago -- cannot just collapse and leave a power vacuum. We in Thailand know all about this when, almost exactly 10 years ago, a huge student demonstration overthrew an authoritative regime and paved the way for democracy. There were birth pangs of course and, during the early stages, Prof Sanya Thammasak did not have an easy time as prime minister. But the Philippines does not have the same political processes as a constitutional monarchy.

It is possible that this demonstration in Manila may die down and Marcos might retain his power. Already it has taken anti-American overtones which were not its original intention. But if this demonstration is quelled, there is no question that there will be others, and each one will be of mounting vehemence until a time is reached when Marcos will be incapable of wielding his presidential powers. It is well-known that there are a lot of subversive elements in the Philippines and they are likely to become more and more prominent and active if Marcos allows matters to drift.

Marcos is at present running out of alternatives. The only possibility we can think of at the moment is that he calls for immediate elections in which he must not [word in italics] participate. Marcos has had a long political career and it is time that he realizes that he cannot take the country down to ruin along with himself. He has hemmed and hawed about swift action in bringing those responsible for Aquino's murder to justice. The commission he set up to inquire into the murder has barely started hearings. Marcos was an astute politician and has wriggled out of many a tight corner but it is time that he realizes that he is losing his grip.

There are several other considerations which makes the Philippines important to this part of the world. She is a member of ASEAN and a signatory, like Thailand, of the Manila Treaty. Subic Bay and Clark are the most important U.S. bases in the Western Pacific at a time when the Soviet Union has upgraded both Cam Ranh Bay and Da Nang. It is natural that what is happening in the Philippines is most important to the Filipinos but that country is also of high regional importance.

FOREIGN MINISTRY REACTS TO PHAM VAN DONG REMARKS

BK220602 Hong Kong AFF in English 0551 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Bangkok, Sept. 22 (AFP) -- Vietnamese leaders have fudged the definition of "neutrality" to suit their interests in Cambodia, and seem to vary their use of the term from time to time, the Thai Foreign Ministry maintains. In a written reply to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, the Foreign Ministry noted that Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong had claimed earlier this month that Cambodia had always been neutral, "especially since January 1979." This was when Vietnamese forces helped install the government of President Heng Samrin in Phnom Penh after toppling the Khmer Rouge, a Chinese ally. The ministry said that Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach had given a different impression to his Thai counterpart, Sitthi Sawetsila, during talks here on June 9, suggesting that he would "like to see" an independent, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia.

Moreover, on June 30, after talks with Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden in Hanoi, Mr Thach said Cambodia neutrality also meant the neutrality of Southeast Asia entirely, including the removal of all foreign bases in the region, the ministry said.

Pham Van Dong, in an interview with AFP in Hanoi on September 7, said that neutrality for Cambodia "is not at all new, since always, and especially since January 1979, Cambodia has been a neutral country adhering to the **Nonaligned Movement**."

The Thai ministry said in its reply that "this clearly shows that Vietnam interprets the concept 'neutrality' according to their whim and interest, simply to suit themselves, and possibly differently to different audiences."

"Even Vietnamese leaders interpret the term different. How then can anyone trust Vietnam's sincerity?" It added in what were labelled "preliminary remarks."

ARMY SECRETARY ON PRK, LPDR LAO BORDER SITUATION

BK220954 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 22 Sep 83

[22 September statement by Army Secretary Colonel Narudon Detpradiyut on situation along Thai-Kampuchean and Thai-Lao borders -- recorded]

[Text] The situation along the Thai-Kampuchean and Thai-Lao borders from 18 August to 20 September was as follows:

During this period, Vietnam's radio station in Kampuchea accused Thailand of continuing its violation of Kampuchea's sovereignty. Vietnam also sent a large number of Vietnamese citizens to settle in the Tonle Sap area of Kompong Som in Kompong Chhang Province. Meanwhile, the Vietnamese strictly controlled the movements of Kampuchean administrative officials and imposed an 1800-0600 curfew. They made the elderly, Buddhist monks, and domestic pet-owners pay taxes. Heng Samrin's soldiers in Oddar Meanchey were required to attend classes to study Ho Chi Minh's political ideology. Military training courses were organized for Heng Samrin's soldiers with material assistance from the Soviet Union and Cuba. They set a target of 100,000 trainees by 1984.

Vietnamese soldiers faced severe shortages of food and medical supplies and thus disguised themselves as soldiers of Democratic Kampuchea to plunder and rob Kampuchean civilians and set up checkpoints to extort money from them. As a result, large numbers of Kampuchean people have joined the three anti-Vietnamese factions. Forced rotations and deployment of defensive units to guard logistics routes were made in many areas, particularly in Monkolborei District of Battambang Province. Vietnam shipped more heavy weaponry to its troops in Kampuchea although there was not much fighting during this period because they were renovating various airports. Another new airport is under construction under the supervision of Vietnamese advisers to the east of Kompong Som.

No major incident occurred in the Thai-Kampuchean border areas under the Army's responsibility. Fighting between Vietnamese troops and soldiers of the Kampuchean coalition government did, however, break out in many areas inside Kampuchea. In most cases, the coalition government's soldiers took the initiative by harassing Vietnamese strongholds, ambushing Vietnamese convoys, and destroying logistics bridges and routes. Vietnamese troops suffered rather heavy casualties. Shells from Kampuchea landed once in Thai territory at Khok Sabaeng village in Aranyaprathet District, Prachin Buri Province, killing a domestic animal. Vietnamese troops intruded once into Thai territory in Kap Choeng District, and later retreated through Chong Samet pass in the same district.

Regarding the situation along the Thai-Lao border, the LPDR radio accused Thailand of profiting from the refugee problem and creating tension in the region. Movements of Vietnamese soldiers including force rotations were detected in many areas of Laos. Small units have been deployed along the Thai-Lao border opposite Nakhon Phanom Province. Intensified border patrol operations failed to halt smuggling activities or prevent Lao people from fleeing to Thailand.

BANGKOK POST 'OBSERVER' ON HANOI'S UN TACTICS

BK220108 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 22 Sep 83 p 4

[By "an observer"]

[Text] The patterns have by now become familiar, and this year's are no different. In coordinated efforts to forestall the sure success of the ASEAN countries at the United Nations on the Kampuchean problem, both Vietnam and the Phnom Penh regime have come out with stirring appeals which seek the sympathy of the international community. Their aims are no less than the legitimization of Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea.

In a letter circulated to the foreign ministers of the nations supposedly with influence, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has tried, perhaps in vain, to justify his country's aggression against Kampuchea. Thach says that he sees no wrong in driving out by force of arms a barbaric regime who had committed genocide against its own people.

Vietnam has been following, he argues, the noble pattern established by the allied powers in 1945, when they conquered and occupied Hitler's Germany in order to save humanity from unprecedented catastrophe unleashed by the vicious and atrocious army of the Third Reich.

No matter how close the parallel, and no matter how hard Thach is trying, the appeals are likely to fall on deaf ears, more so this year than previously. It is simply not possible for the world to forget the mass exodus of Kampuchean refugees forced to flee their war-ravaged homeland, as well as those from Vietnam itself where peace was supposed to have been established a long time ago.

Instead of saving the Kampuchean people from the brink of extinction, Vietnam has for all practical purposes continued the policy which was interrupted by the departure of the Khmer Rouge. It is now an undeniable fact that Vietnamisation of Kampuchea is being implemented in earnest.

What really is the bombshell is the fact that Vietnam has proposed to take the Kampuchean issue out of the United Nations. Notwithstanding the fact that it has nothing but contempt for the United Nations, Vietnam has at long last no longer argued as to which regime represents Kampuchea.

This, indeed, can be taken as a desperate move on the part of Vietnam. Perhaps the Vietnamese are anticipating more than a regular perennial defeat; this one could be most decisive.

Their big bosses, the Soviets, are in no position to help, either. For they are in deep trouble themselves arising out of the brutal shooting down of the KAL jetliner in which 269 people were murdered in cold blood.

Six years ago on this page I wrote an article "Vietnam and the Question of UN Representation" urging the admission of Vietnam into the United Nations. What prompted me then was that Vietnam seemed so eager; it had just had its first taste of glory and everywhere its representatives were applauded as heroes. My argument was that "the United Nations could prove to be a device whereby Vietnam's expanding power may be curbed." After all, as I further reasoned, "although the United Nations may be notoriously weak in its role as a peace-keeper, it is nevertheless a useful forum where restraining influence could still be exercised by small and weak states upon more powerful ones."

Of course, as proven by time, I was wrong; and I must admit that I had nothing but regret for advocating UN membership for Hanoi. But with the appeal which came last week, I can now feel that my conviction has been vindicated to a certain extent. There can be no doubt that Vietnam has had its rendezvous with nightmares being in the United Nations. Perhaps more than anybody else, Vietnam now lives to regret its decision of the UN membership. I would not be surprised if one day I learned that Vietnam became only the second member ever to withdraw, and I say it would be better if this is to be on a permanent basis, from this decent world body.

ATHIT COMMENTS ON RECENT MILITARY RESHUFFLE

BK180100 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 18 Sep 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] General Athit Kamlang-ek, Army commander-in-chief and supreme commander-designate, yesterday said jokingly that newspapers had played up the recent military reshuffle and his relationship with Fourth Army Commander General Han Linanon to increase their circulation figures. "Now that the price of newsprint has come down, the newspapers should stop playing up the story," he said.

Gen Athit said he had no conflicts with Gen Han, who will become Chief Staff Officer to the Supreme Commander as of Oct 1, and that they had frequently met and discussed matters.

"Gen Han and myself have met often especially when I called meetings of regional commanders. Besides, we also have meals together often," the Army strongman said, adding that they had shared good understanding.

Gen Han has, since the announcement of the new military lineup last Wednesday, not made any public statements, although his close aides said the outspoken general would not call it quits.

Gen Athit was talking to reporters yesterday when he presided over the foundation stone laying ceremony for a monument to honour those who sacrificed their lives at Khoa Kho at Tambon Na-ngau, Amphoe Muang, Phetchabun Province.

The Army chief said that the reshuffle of 282 military officers announced earlier this week was a "normal rotation of duties."

"There is nothing special about it. It has become news only because the press has paid special attention to it," he said.

Gen Athit said that he himself had been very relaxed about the new lineup for quite some time. "There are no problems whatsoever in the new military lineup," he said.

NHAN DAN ATTACKS U.S. 'WARLIKE' FOREIGN POLICY

OW220837 Hanoi VNA in English 0713 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 22 -- The paper NHAN DAN today criticizes the Reagan administration's reactionary warlike foreign policy.

It says: "Foreign affairs are not a strong point of Ronald Reagan. But it is in this field that he harbours the wildest dreams.

"The U.S. is pursuing an overt objective of its foreign policy for regaining world hegemony. The U.S. foreign policy is a very warlike one.

"The implementation of this objective is closely connected with the U.S. efforts to gain a military superiority over the Soviet Union and feverishly prepare for a new world war, thereby posing a serious threat to peace. Mankind is witnessing a very dangerous and costly arms race being accelerated by the United States not only in strategic and nuclear weapons but also in conventional weapons, and not only on the ground and the sea, but also in space".

The paper continues: "The U.S.-Chinese collusion is a criminal undertaking. By wholeheartedly backing the so-called 'Democratic Kampuchea', the Reagan administration has, in fact, together with the Beijing authorities nurtured the defunct genocidal Pol Pot regime to continue opposing the revolution of the three Indochinese countries.

"Carrying on J. Carter's policy, R. Reagan also advocates increasing tension and confrontation with the Soviet Union. Moreover, he himself has turned this policy into a crazy crusade against the Soviet Union and the socialist community as a whole. To Reagan, deception, slander and provocation have become a primary state policy of the U.S."

"A despicable move taken recently by the Reagan administration is the case of a South Korean plane intruding into the Soviet airspace for reconnaissance. The White House is using this case to shirk its responsibility and cover up its crime, enhance its policy of confrontation with the Soviet Union, sow division among the peace-loving forces, and further strain the international atmosphere....

"But whatever trick the U.S. may resort to, it has quickly revealed the shortcomings and limitation of its foreign policy. The Soviet Union and the socialist community have become a firm bastion of world peace. The peace initiatives continually put forth by the Soviet Union have been warmly welcomed by the world public. The United strength of the peace-loving, democratic and socialist forces is superior to the force of the warlike imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists.

"Today the trend of peace, detente and disarmament is prevailing in the world. The primary concern of mankind is peace, construction and cooperation, and not war. The U.S. has a big global ambition, but its ability has become more and more limited".

NHAN DAN says in conclusion: "The U.S. influence has been declining on the international arena. International criticism of the U.S. overall policy has increased continually. This is an irreversible process that the U.S. is unable to check.

SOVIET CALL FOR POL POT OUSTER FROM UN NOTED

BK220128 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] The Soviet people, together with the world public, demand the ouster of the genocidal Pol Pot clique from the United Nations and the return of Kampuchea's seat at this international organization to the PRK. The demand was reiterated by Matskyavichyus, president of the Soviet Committee in Support of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea, and secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, in a recent interview with the NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY, APN.

He said: The occupation of Kampuchea's seat at the United Nations by the genocidal Pol Pot regime is contrary to international law and conducive to instability in Southeast Asia. Only the Government of the PRK, elected freely by the Kampuchean people, is the sole genuine representative of Kampuchea.

TRAN QUYNH RECEIVES LAO DELEGATION; PACT SIGNED

OW211725 Hanoi VNA in English 1548 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 21 -- Tran Quynh, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, cordially received here today the delegation of the Lao Ministry of Technical Materials Supply led by acting Minister Thongsouk Saisangkhi. Hoang Duc Nghi, Vietnamese minister of supply, was present at the reception.

Also today the minutes of an agreement between the two ministries on further enhancing cooperation were signed by Hoang Duc Nghi and Thongsouk Saisangkhi. Lao Ambassador Khampheun Tounalom attended the signing ceremony.

VAN TIEN DUNG GREET'S BULGARIA'S DZHUROV

OW211715 Hanoi VNA in English 1545 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 21 -- General Van Tien Dung, Vietnamese minister of national defence, has sent warm greetings to his Bulgarian counterpart, General Dobri Dzhurov, on the 39th anniversary of Bulgaria's army day (September 23).

After praising the glorious tradition and the remarkable achievements of the Bulgarian People's Army in national construction and defence over the past 39 years, the message says:

"The Vietnamese People's Army is very proud of the achievements of the Bulgarian People's Army and sincerely wishes you many more and still greater achievements in enhancing your fighting power and combat-readiness, thus contributing worthily to national construction and defence in Bulgaria."

"May the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity and cooperation between our two peoples and armies further strengthen and develop."

CHU HUY MAN, OTHERS GREET ETHIOPIAN DELEGATION

OW211815 Hanoi VNA in English 1532 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 21 -- A six-member delegation of the commission for organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE) arrived here today on a visit as guest of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee.

The delegation, headed by Fisseha Desta, member of the COPWE Standing Committee and deputy general-secretary of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (P.M.A.C.), included Brigadier-Generals Siuoum Mekonnen and Mulatu Nagash, members of the C.O.P.W.E. Central Committee, and Colonel Feleke Tabor.

The delegation was welcomed by Chu Huy Man, political Bureau member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and vice-president of the Council of State; Tran Danh Tuyen, vice-chairman of the C.P.V. Central Committee's International Department; Lieutenant-General Tran Van Quang, vice-minister of national defence; and other officials. The reception took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT DONATES FLOUR TO VIETNAM

OW210155 Hanoi VNA in English 1523 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Hanoi, VNA September 20 -- The French Government has granted 5,110 tons of wheat flour as aid to the Vietnamese people.

The aid was handed over here today by the French ambassador to Vietnam, Yvan Bastouil, to Nguyen Bang, vice-president of the Vietnam committee for the reception of foreign aid.

This is the second time since early this year the French Government has provided food aid for Vietnam. The first batch of aid came in January this year with 4,379 tons of wheat flour from the French Government, and a quantity of commodities from the popular relief and the Red Cross Society of France.

Speaking at the hand-over ceremony Nguyen Bang said: "We highly appreciate your aid. It shows the profound interest France has for Vietnam, a country ravaged by more than 30 years of war and successive natural calamities, a country which has encountered many difficulties and which is making every effort to surmount them in the restoration of its economy, this aid, also testifies to the mutual assistance between our two peoples and met the desire of our peoples to maintain cooperative relations".

NGUYEN HUU THO RECEIVES NEW AUSTRALIAN ENVOY

OW171113 Hanoi VNA in English 0803 GMT 17 Sep 83

[Text] Hanoi, VNA Sept. 16 -- Richard Philip Broinowski, the newly appointed Australian ambassador to Vietnam, presented his credentials to vice president of the Council of State Nguyen Huu Tho today. Vice-President Nguyen Huu Tho had a cordial conversation with the Australian ambassador.

VAN TIEN DUNG SPEECH TO POLITICAL OFFICERS SCHOOL

BK210750 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400, 2330 GMT 19 Sep 83

[14 September address by Senior Gen Van Tien Dung, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and Minister of National Defense, during visit to the Politico-Military Officers School -- broadcast in two installments; published in 19 September QUAN DOI NHAN DAN]

[Text] I have for a long time intended to visit the Politico-Military Officers School but not until today did I have the opportunity to do so. I am visiting your school at a time when you are enthusiastically preparing for a new school year in the training of basic political cadres with ever higher quality for our armed forces. On behalf of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee and the Ministry of National Defense, I affectionately extend to all the comrade cadres, teachers, students, combatants, workers, and employees of the school my solicitous regards and warm sentiments.

My visit today also coincides with our people's jubilant commemoration of the Vietnamese revolution's great victory in the fall of 1945. This has aroused in me emotions which are as lively as they are profound. Some of you comrades certainly know that Bac Ninh was one of the localities where I carried our revolutionary activities 40 years ago, during the period of clandestine operations, and where I once again fell into the enemy's hands in the fall of 1944.

Today, I am very happy to meet again the comrades whom the party entrusted with the tasks of carrying out liaison and coordination between those inside the jail and those outside and organizing for me to escape from the Bac Ninh prison before the day I was supposed to appear in court to receive the death sentence from the French colonialists. These comrades are Sister (Dong) and Brothers (Tuan) and (Thang). I am also very happy to meet the comrade leaders of your province, among whom are children of the families working as sympathizers of the revolution in those days. May I extend, through you, to the people throughout Ha Bac Province, where the Armed Forces Politico-Military Officers School is located, the deep gratitude of a party cadre who once lived and operated under the kind protection of the people.

When talking about the process of development and victory of our army, the cadres and combatants of our entire armed forces always clearly see the decisive role of the party leadership in the army, the important position of party and political work, and the important role and great services of the contingent of political officers in particular and the contingent of party political cadres in general in the armed forces. The reality of our armed forces' nearly 40 years of building and fighting has affirmed that carrying out party and political work is a matter of principle in the party's building of the revolutionary armed forces.

The Politico-Military Officers School, though founded less than 7 years ago, has scored achievements in many fields. This is due to the school's thorough understanding of the importance of party and political work in the armed forces and its weighty task of training basic political cadres for the armed forces; to the leadership of the party Central Committee's Military Commission; and to the direct guidance of the General Political Department and other organs of the Ministry of National Defense.

An outstanding feature is that the school has correctly determined at an early date the direction and objectives of the training of the armed forces' contingent of basic political cadres. This has provided a basis for the school to completely renovate its teaching work -- from curricula, subject matter, and methods to the organizational structure of the contingent of teachers and cadres -- and its procurement of material and supplies in support of teaching and learning. This has also constituted a basis for developing the spirit of collective mastery among cadres, teachers, students, combatants, workers, and employees of the entire school and for uniting and motivating everyone to overcome difficulties and fulfill their tasks. Moreover, this has enabled the school to win the sympathy and support of upper-level agencies and other authoritative party and state organs.

On the basis of these correct directions and objectives, the school has resolutely and perseveringly overcome all difficulties and has begun to successfully resolve a number of problems such as the building of the contingent of teachers and cadres and the preparation of the contents of teaching materials. While building itself in all respects, the school has also concentrated on key areas. The development of three different curricula with 28-30 subjects of study is a vivid symbol of the school's success in resolving this problem.

The school has built and trained a contingent of teachers and educational management cadres who have increasingly better quality and who are young and strong, thereby meeting ever more satisfactorily the requirements of the tasks assigned by the upper echelons. It has paid especially great attention to adhering to the motto "Relate theory to reality and closely combine theory with practice and the school with society, the battlefield, and units" in training its contingent of teachers and cadres.

Another outstanding strong point of the school is that it has successfully motivated all people to uphold their spirit of self-reliance in building material and technical bases in support of training and in constructing mess halls and living quarters, thus showing its care for the material and spiritual life of its personnel.

With the achievements it has scored in many fields, the school has had the honor of being twice awarded state orders, has received baskets of flowers from respected and beloved Uncle Ton, has been granted the title of "progressive school" as one of the 18 progressive schools of the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education, has won a certificate of merit of the Ministry of the Interior, and has been twice commended by the Ha Bac Provincial People's Committee.

The party Central Committee's Military Commission and the Ministry of National Defense have entrusted me with the task of solemnly commending the achievements which the Politico-Military Officers School has recorded in many fields in recent years and warmly welcoming the quiet, persevering and creative efforts of all its cadres, teachers, students, combatants, workers, and employees. On this occasion, I would like to sincerely thank the comrade leaders of the party, administration, and people in Ha Bac Province and the various sectors and authoritative party and state organs that have cooperated with, actively created all favorable conditions for, and given assistance to the Armed Forces Politico-Military Officers School.

Heartened by the achievements already recorded, we should see even more clearly the great role and weighty task of the party and political world in carrying out the armed forces' duties in the new stage of the revolution and in implementing the party's new leadership mechanism [cow chees lanhx dqaoj mowis cuar dqangr] vis-a-vis the armed forces so as to gain a more profound understanding of the school's tasks.

Concerning the tasks of the armed forces, you comrades have studied the resolution of the Fifth National Party Congress and various party Central Committee and Political Bureau resolutions exclusively devoted to special subjects. Here, I would like to talk with you about some points in the Political Bureau resolution on renovating and perfecting the party's leadership mechanism vis-a-vis the VPA and national defense and on implementing the one-commander system in the armed forces [nghij quveets cuar booj chinhs trij veef vieecj dqooir mowis honaf thieenj cow chees lanhx dqaoj cuar dqangr dqoois vowis QUAAN DQOOIJ NHAAN DAAN Vietnam vaf suwj nghieepj quooos phongf, thuwcj hieenj cheed dqoj mootj nguwowif chir huy trong quaan dqooij].

You will study the full contents of the Political Bureau resolution on this problem later. Here I would like to point out only a number of points related to the efforts required of the political cadre, especially the basic political cadre.

The party's new leadership mechanism vis-a-vis the armed forces is a complete system encompassing many aspects: the organization and method of the party Central Committee's leadership vis-a-vis the armed forces and national defense, the implementation of the one-commander system, and the setting up of military councils [hooij dqoongf quaan suwj] at certain levels to strengthen the one-commander system, renovate and vigorously develop the effectiveness of the political organ system, and build pure, firm, and strong basic party organizations and mass organizations in the armed forces.

Each organization in this mechanism has its own position, functions, and duties, forming a unified body aimed at ensuring firm party leadership under any circumstances, highly developing the responsibility of commanders, and ceaselessly enhancing the party's leadership quality and the armed forces' fighting strength.

Thus, the party's new leadership mechanism vis-a-vis the armed forces has a very important objective, namely, the renovation of the functions and duties of political organs. The political organs on various levels in the VPA are the organs of party leadership which are in charge of party and political work in the armed forces. The renovation of the functions of political organs in the armed forces requires that the capabilities and quality of political directors [chur nheem] chinhs tri] and political cadres in general and the deputy commanders for political affairs at the regimental, battalion, and company levels in particular, be comprehensively improved.

By the way, I would like to say something more about the struggle requirement of our school students who are the army's future basic political cadres. If compared to people of our generation who were assigned by the party as political agents and cadres in the army, you, comrades, have many more favorable conditions.

It can be said that we were performing our tasks then out of our boundless loyalty to the party and fatherland, our revolutionary zeal, our sense of responsibility, and, mainly, our love for our comrades, colleagues, and compatriots. As for our general knowledge, it was still limited in several aspects.

The situation is quite different for you, now. You were born and grew up under the new socialist regime. You have gone through the educational process of socialist schools and have received basic professional training in the army in a comprehensive, systematic, and specialized manner. The standard of your knowledge now is higher and more comprehensive than ours then. I mention this point so that you can see the necessity of developing these favorable conditions during your time in school. You should strive to overcome all difficulties and race against time to learn well. Since you are still young and strong, you must learn, learn more and always, as Lenin and our beloved and respected Uncle Ho have taught us. This is the first point I want to tell you.

The second point I want to tell you is that you should realize adequately your position and duty after graduation so that you can resolutely struggle during your days in school. After graduation, you will be deputy company commanders for political affairs who directly take care of the organization and implementation of the party and political tasks in companies.

You are the party's direct image in companies and the nuclei to unite all cadres and combatants in units. You are charged with carrying the burden of making contributions to building comprehensively wholesome and strong primary units of the army and to training your subordinate soldiers into new socialist men. We all know the important role of primary units.

General Secretary Le Duan has a profound general viewpoint on primary units as a whole by saying: Life begins with primary units, the revolution originates from primary units, and the material and spiritual wealth comes from primary units. The situation of the companies and primary units in our army now presents many new developments with respect to the personnel strength, the material and technical bases, and the organizational and operational system within the party's new leadership over the army. The primary units of all armed forces, branches, and services are different from one another.

As a result, you must struggle hard in several fields in order to fulfill your functions by improving your abilities, moral qualities, and work behavior. As cadres whose professions deal with the party and political affairs, you must be very loyal to the party's revolutionary cause, possess a firm political background and good ethics, and be able to grasp the fundamental matters of Marxism-Leninism concerning world conception and methodology.

You must understand the party's political and military lines and tasks, firmly grasp the viewpoints, principles, and methods of the party and political affairs, and know how to realistically organize such affairs in your units. You must acquire knowledge of military technology and arts relevant to the requirements of your functions and you must possess necessary education.

You must struggle persistently, resolutely, and continuously in order to fulfill these requirements. Each of you must possess not only zeal and high determination but also an effective method in order to win the ultimate victory. To sum up, the army's situation and tasks in the new revolutionary stage and the application of the party's new leadership system to the army have raised the new requirements of basis and advanced training for army cadres in schools as a whole and in the Politico-Military Officer School in particular. As a result, you must continue to do a lot of work.

I was informed that Comrade Chu Huy Man had once visited our school and given you several important instructions. You should continue to implement those instructions well. I would like to add some issues that hinge on the task of developing the school and enhancing the quality of cadre training.

1. We should continue to increase the quality of teaching and study in the school. Qualitatively enhancing the basic and advanced training of basic political cadres is a fundamental and urgent issue that results from the objective requirement of developing the army in the new revolutionary stage and from the renovation and perfection of party leadership over the army and national defense, implementing the one-commander system. At the same time, it manifests the scrupulous implementation of the Political Bureau resolution on educational reform and the party Central Committee's Military Commission directive on how to carry out this reform in the army academies and schools.

To increase the quality of teaching and study, we must continue to uniformly resolve series of such fundamental problems as training objectives and scopes, systems of instructional and lecturing matters, renovation of teaching and studying forms and methods, organization of teaching and study management, and ensuring the quality of teachers, cadres, and material and technical bases. Our school has scored considerable achievements in resolving these problems. We have acquired some initial experiences which serve as a base on which we can advance continually. We should promptly review them and draw out a lesson so that we can perform even better in a bold and creative manner.

In the immediate future, the school should concentrate on fulfilling the following tasks well:

On the basis of thoroughly understanding the purposes and guidelines in training basic political cadres for the army, we should make positive and comprehensive preparations, namely training contents, programs, and schedules; contingents of teachers and educational management cadres and material and technical bases so that we can advance toward applying the 4-year program of higher education to all the classes in the school.

We should continue to conduct the advanced training to comprehensively increase the standard of knowledge for teachers and educational management cadres of the school by struggling along the line of attaining high quality in teaching and educational administration so as to cope with the requirements of an advanced higher education school where teachers and cadres must set good examples for students.

We should forge training quality for students by linking theoretical matters with realities in society and with the real situation on battlefields and in units. We thus create conditions for students to quickly adapt to their assigned positions after graduation.

We should continue to struggle and gradually modify the school's teaching and study method with a view to transforming the school's training and educational process into the process of self-training and self-study by students, thereby developing the initiative and creativity of students in conformity with the objectives set for students of a higher education school. This matter not only is significant in the immediate future, as it serves well the teaching and study in school, but it also creates conditions for students after graduation to acquire the proper method of self-study, self-training, and thinking to resolve problems arising from their actual work in a creative manner.

2. We should institute a plan to develop the school into an exemplary regular army school. Our Army is struggling to become a modern army of ever-higher standard. In order to do so, all party members, people, and troops must display much effort in several aspects, while cadres -- especially basic army cadres -- still play the decisive role. Consequently, developing our school into an exemplary regular army school also constitutes an objective requirement in implementing the training purpose and guideline set by the school.

The problem now is that we must attentively and gradually turn all steps and tasks of the teaching and study process into systems, and scrupulously comply with the army's regulations and rules. At the same time, we must pay attention to building the material and technical bases to support the teaching and study and to improve the material and moral lives of students.

We should establish a long-term plan and an annual plan for each specific aspect of this task. The school director has reported that he has resolved to convert all the houses in the school's residential quarters to ones of brick construction by 1985. So can we expect that several-story building will appear at the school by 1990? We must ponder and act upon this question. Of we want to do so, we must immediately institute a capital construction plan.

At a time when our country's economic situation is still rife with difficulties, we should develop our self-reliance and self-support in performing this task. We will not rely on others and wait for others' assistance. However, the various agencies of the Defense Ministry must earnestly assist you, comrades.

3. We should further consolidate and strengthen unity and solidarity within the school and with the local party organization, administration and people. There must be solidarity and unity among the leadership, between the lower and higher echelons, and between the army and the people. Closely associating with the local party organization and administration has been a good point and, at the same time, a successful experience of the Politico-Military Officer School in the recent past.

All of us must love their comrades and comrades-in-arms. We must be generous, honest, and impartial. We must consider the party's principles, the common interests of the revolution, and the fulfillment of our duty as a base on which to build solidarity and resolutely oppose the various manifestations of individualism.

To further strengthen solidarity between the school and the local party organization, administration, and people, you should continue to maintain the army-people relationship well by strictly enforcing compliance with the mass discipline. At the same time, depending on your capability, you should positively contribute to developing the locality comprehensively.

This is also a vivid form of education on the mass conception and the task of mass motivation for the basic political students.

I normally have a good impression every time I visit army academies and schools. My feelings for the Ha Bac Politico-Military Officer School are particularly strong and emotional. I am very happy to witness the initial successes of the school and I share your thinking and concern about what you have to do in order to further increase the training quality for the party's basic political cadres in the army.

You and many other cadres certainly have several times reflected on beloved and respected Uncle Ho's words addressed to political cadres. He said: The personality of political commissioners exerts a very important influence on soldiers. Good political officers will make good soldiers. If the political officers fail to fulfill their tasks, their tasks, their soldiers will not be good. To soldiers, political officers must be kind like sisters, fair like brothers, and understanding like friends.

His teaching clearly indicates the requirement of all political cadres to comprehensively struggle for ability, quality, and good work behavior. Also in this connection, his teaching has asserted a correct motive and high determination for all who want to succeed in their glorious career: Struggle to become an outstanding political cadre of the party in the army.

I am convinced that students in the Politico-Military Officer School are struggling to follow that teaching. Cadres, teachers, combatants, workers, and civil servants in the school have adequate determination to turn this teaching of our beloved and respected Uncle Ho into reality.

I hope that you will continue to develop our nation's revolutionary heroism and the traditional determination to fight and win of our Vietnamese People's Army soldiers who are fearless of obstacles, danger, hardship, and difficulty, and that you will pool your minds and hearts to develop collective intelligence, be boldly creative and perseveringly struggle to build the Politico-Military Officer School into a model standard school of our army in order to be worthy of the expectation of all the party members, people, and troops.

NHAN DAN ON ARMED FORCES LOGISTICAL MANAGEMENT

BK171539 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Sep 83

[NHAN DAN 17 September editorial: "Strictly Manage the Material Logistical Bases in the Armed Forces"]

[Text] The material logistical bases in our armed forces consist of a large volume of grain, food products, clothing items, equipment, gasoline, oil, medicines, transportation facilities, construction materials, barracks, and so forth.

Faced with the new situation and new tasks, the logistical task must fulfill the huge material requirements of the armed forces so as to ensure that they can fight and be ready to fight and build.

The logistics sector's duties are to receive, produce, distribute, and circulate so as to ensure the fulfillment of immediate requirements and create a source of materials to meet the long-term demands.

Over the past years, thanks to the good command and leadership of various echelons, our army has mobilized large numbers of cadres, combatants, workers, and national defense personnel to voluntarily and enthusiastically participate in management and to develop the role of commanders and the capability of specialized agencies in guiding, controlling, and directing all aspects of logistics.

As a result of satisfactorily fulfilling the duties of supply and management, the logistical task significantly contributed to the victories of the two recent national defense wars and to the development of a regular modern revolutionary army that is ready to victoriously fulfill all tasks assigned by the party and people.

Nevertheless, there are a lot of shortcomings and weaknesses in service and management in the logistical task, because cases of corruption, waste and losses of, and damages to many goods, materials, gasoline, oil, and financial assets are still noted, causing difficulties to combatants' livelihood.

The logistics sector's political duty is very heavy. Its area of operation is large, and the nature of its tasks is urgent and complicated. The management of logistical materials is in fact the economic management in the army. This is a vital area in the general function of using forces which decides the maintenance and enhancement of the armed forces' combat strength.

Our country is still poor but the party, state, and people always reserve a source of necessary materials to ensure the livelihood of the armed forces. Moreover, there must always be a necessary reserve for meeting the requirements of combat preparedness and victorious combat under all circumstances.

At a time when difficulties still prevail in the entire country, troops must step up the production of grain, food products, and consumer goods to reduce the state and people's contributions. Nevertheless, it is very important that the logistics sector and army units must intensify strict management over all the material logistical bases. At present, it is urgent to fulfill the quantitative and qualitative requirements through rational use and organization so as to provide all the state-prescribed rations to troops.

In implementing the logistical task -- that is, in general, the various aspects of management over the material logistical bases in our armed forces -- we must thoroughly understand the party's political and military lines and tasks as well as the combat and construction duties of the army. We must also profoundly understand the viewpoints on service and thrift, satisfactorily implement beloved and respected Uncle Ho's teachings that everyone must oppose corruption and waste, and create a movement to make all people see clearly that this is a generally despised and hated odious crime that we must struggle to eliminate.

Various commanding echelons and logistical agencies from higher down to grass-root levels must strengthen their supervision, management, and inspection on tasks concerning receiving, transportation, maintenance, order, distribution, and use of goods. They must seriously implement regulations on the rear service and observe discipline of the army. They must formulate effective measures to eliminate theft, corruption, waste, illegal trading, and dishonest merchants which cause confusion in distribution and circulation and disturbances to the army's daily life.

In carrying out the rear service task we must vigorously improve our logistic cadres and personnel's ideological awareness, working habit and ability; and consistently train and foster their capability by building in them a firm political concept, pure revolutionary ethnics and morality, and competent professional skill.

Party committee and administrative echelons as well as people of localities must strive to develop the armed forces, strengthen national defense, build firm people's logistical plan, and continue to assist various military units to manage material logistical bases satisfactorily.

The Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces are waging a multifaceted war of sabotage against our country. In their schemes to weaken the fighting strength of our armed forces, the enemies intend to undermine our material logistical bases -- their important target. They take advantage of the shortcomings in our managerial task to cause great damage to our property and manpower by setting fire to our warehouses, destroying our oil pipelines, and obstructing the transportation of our goods to the frontline. They have plotted to buy and incite bad elements to help them carry out these dangerous activities.

Our entire armed forces and people throughout the country must consistently strengthen our revolutionary vigilance, strive to protect all socialist properties and material logistical bases, and resolutely defeat the enemies' multifaceted war of sabotage.

CRACKDOWN LAUNCHED ON CRIMINALS ALONG RAILWAY

BK220808 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Since early April, under the direct supervision of various party committees and administrative echelons of localities with rail lines, and on the basis of the mass movement for national security and defense, the Railway General Department has coordinated with the People's Police General Department of the Ministry of the Interior to wipe out rascals, thieves, and illegal traders along the 1,200-km Thong Nhat railway from Binh Tri Thien Province to Ho Chi Minh City.

Based on information provided by the people and data collected from investigations on activities of the criminals, and after discovering their meeting places and illegal tricks, the public security forces and cadres and personnel of the railways sector launched a crackdown on these criminals on various trains and at railway stations. They arrested many criminals, destroyed many bandit gangs, closed down their meeting places, captured a quantity of weapons, and confiscated a large volume of goods stored by dishonest merchants and illegal traders valued at millions of dong.

The force that conducted the crackdown has filed a suit against dozens of these criminals to prosecute them before the court of law. They also condemned many of these criminals before the public.

Along with attacking these criminals, the railways sector and railway security force have also consolidated their internal organizations. Various units of the Railway General Department have seriously punished those cadres and personnel who violated the discipline, principles, and regulations of the state while commending and rewarding individuals and collectives with outstanding achievements, especially those in Phu Khanh, Da Nang, and Binh Tri Thien Provinces.

BRIEFS

DONG THAP GRAIN -- Dong Thap Province has delivered 123,660 metric tons of grain to state granaries, achieving 70.2 percent of its plan norm for this year. Chau Thanh District took the lead in this task, overfulfilling the plan norm by 14 percent. The province also made great efforts to improve storage and transportation systems for prompt and effective delivery of grain to the state. [Summary] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 14 Sep 83 BK]

MOKHTAR BRIEFS PARLIAMENTARY COMMISSION ON TIMOR

BK220431 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0400 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Indonesia's foreign minister, Dr Mokhtar, says Portugal has indicated its willingness to hold direct talks with Indonesia on East Timor. Dr Mokhtar told a parliamentary commission hearing in Jakarta that Portugal also was prepared to postpone until next year a possible United Nations debate on Indonesia's annexation of the former Portuguese territory.

He said that, in principle, Indonesia was willing to cooperate with any country regarding East Timor as long as that country did not question the political and constitutional status of East Timor.

The United Nations still recognizes Portugal as the official administration in East Timor.

Dr Mokhtar told the parliamentary commission that Indonesia had extensively lobbied UN member countries voting against Indonesia or abstaining so as to defeat any resolution planned for this year.

Briefs Parliament on World Situation

BK211209 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has said that if the war in Lebanon does not come to an early end, the warring factions would feel the need for holding a conference on Palestine.

Speaking at a working session with Commission I of the Parliament in Jakarta this morning, Minister Mokhtar said that the recent conference on Palestine in Geneva was successful. He said that Western European countries, which had tried to boycott the conference, finally sent their observers to the conference. The conference laid down the basic thinking that the Palestine and Lebanese problems should be handled by the United Nations.

Answering questions posed by a member of the commission, Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja stressed his views on the arms race and the possibility of the outbreak of a nuclear war.

[Begin Mokhtar recording] In fact, there is no longer common sense to the arms race. It just gives a feeling of safety for those who own more missiles. This no longer makes sense. The danger is it could lead to the outbreak of an unintentional nuclear war as a result of failure in the equipment, failure in communications, mistakenly pushing the button, and so forth. This could happen even though the system has been worked out to minimize the risk. However, as we are human beings, human error could always happen as what has happened to the South Korean airliner. So, this problem is most important for the world. For us, who do not possess nuclear weapons, we could just become innocent victims. For those who possess such weapons, it is up to them whether they want to destroy each other; but for us, we could just become innocent victims. Therefore, we are duty-bound to do whatever is possible to prevent this.
[end recording]

Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja also stressed the importance of creating nuclear-free zones in various parts of the world. Commission Chairman Ismail Hasan Metareum is presiding over today's working session.

BORDER TALKS WITH PAPUA NEW GUINEA RESUMED

BK151427 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Indonesia and Papua New Guinea have agreed to settle the various border problems which have arisen in the past year. Both sides also agreed to reactivate the telecom link between Jayapura, Irian Jaya, and Vanimo, West Sepik Province, PNG, which had broken down due to technical problems. The agreement was reached at a 3-day technical-oriented meeting in Jayapura to discuss border problems between the two countries.

The Indonesian delegation was led by Jayapura District Officer Barnabas Youwe and the Irian Jaya Indonesian Border Affairs Team for Jayapura, while a representative of the Postal and Telecommunications Directorate General, a representative of the Telecommunications company, Bandung, and the Irian Jaya Telecommunications Service Chief also were represented. The PNG delegation was led by John Apini, deputy secretary general in charge of border and defense affairs, PNG Foreign Ministry.

SUHARTO RECEIVES WESTERN SAMOAN FOREIGN MINISTER

BK201120 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Excerpt] President Suharto and Western Samoan Foreign Minister (Laufo Meti) met in Jakarta today to discuss the possibility of sending youths from the Pacific island state to Indonesia for training, particularly in navigation and aviation skills. At a 45-minute meeting at the Bina Graha presidential office, the possibility of Western Samoa obtaining Indonesian technical assistance with funds from third-party sources was also discussed.

On the same occasion, President Suharto explained Indonesia's situation and development. The Western Samoan foreign minister arrived in Jakarta last Saturday for an 11-day working visit. He is visiting to reciprocate one made to Samoa by Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja sometime ago.

GENERAL MURDANI LEAVES FOR THAILAND, MALAYSIA

BK121430 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 12 Sep 83

[Text] Today Armed Forces Commander General L.B. Murdani and party left Jakarta for Thailand and Malaysia at the invitation of General Saiyut, Thai Armed Forces Supreme Commander, and General Ghazali Seth, Chief of the Royal Malaysian Defense Forces. This is the first foreign visit by Gen L.B. Murdani since becoming Armed Forces commander. It is also to reciprocate visits by Thai and Malaysian generals.

Accompanying him are Army Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Rudini and State Police Chief Police Lieutenant General Anton Sujarwo.

FISHERMAN MAY USE AUSTRALIAN REEF RESERVE

BK150931 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] The Australian Government has declared Ashmore Reef in the Timor Sea a natural reserve. The reef is 840 km west of Darwin, 640 km northeast of Broome, and 240 km south of Kupang, Timor Island.

Australian Minister for Home Affairs and Environment Barry Cohen said that the right of Indonesian fishermen, who traditionally used the area, would be maintained in accordance with the provision of the memorandum of understanding between Australia and Indonesia.

MALAYSIACOMMENTARIES VIEW VIETNAM'S KAMPUCHEAN ROLE

Stand at UN Observed

BK201450 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The 38th session of the UN General Assembly has begun in New York, and once again the question of Kampuchea will be debated. At the last four sessions, Vietnam was severely criticized and condemned for its 25 December 1978 invasion and military occupation of Kampuchea. Before each of the previous sessions, Hanoi used various diplomatic and political ploys to convince the members of the United Nations of its so-called peaceful intentions.

The (?favorite) maneuver was to announce a partial withdrawal of forces from Kampuchea which would be followed by a tour of all ASEAN states by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, but this year, this strategy has been spent with because the Vietnamese have at last realized that no one was fooled. Vietnam was still condemned for its military occupation and Vietnamese colonization of Kampuchea. Vietnam had also used a big stake by attempting to invade Thai territory before any meeting of ASEAN foreign ministers or heads of government.

This blatant harassment and destabilization of the security situation again fail to deter the ASEAN nations. Over the last 2 years, Hanoi has attempted to promote the idea of a regional conference between ASEAN and the Indochinese states -- a proposal that was rejected out of hand by ASEAN because that would have meant the recognition of the Heng Samrin regime, which is a creature of Hanoi.

The Vietnamese Government appears to have acknowledged the failure of its previous propaganda strategies by promoting a new plan which will attempt to convince international opinion that substantive talks on Kampuchea will soon be underway and that the UN members should not attempt to undermine these talks by voting for the ASEAN resolution in the General Assembly. But once again, Vietnam will fail because naked aggression and colonial occupation cannot be hidden by propaganda or beautiful strategies. In sharp contrast and despite the risk of misinterpretation of intentions, the ASEAN five have agreed to hold talks with Vietnam, if indeed it is serious.

The ASEAN nations have even gone to the extent of stating that the resolutions passed by the various international conferences on Kampuchea need not form the basis for discussions. A fresh agenda could be negotiated with Vietnam. Thailand had even gone to the extent of not insisting on its stand that Vietnam should withdraw its troops by about 15 km [figure as heard] from the Thai border. But ASEAN also insists that this attitude of reasonableness should not be misinterpreted by Vietnam. ASEAN's determination can be seen in the fact that ASEAN diplomats are crisscrossing the globe to explain the Kampuchean issue, and that ASEAN is still insisting on the total withdrawal of Vietnam's occupation forces and an act of self-determination by Kampucheans.

ASEAN's resolve can be seen in the cancellation of the visit by (Anatoliy Zaytsev), the director general of the Russian Foreign Ministry's Southeast Asian Department. Thus, if Vietnam attempts to hoodwink international opinion again, it would be definitely met with a sharper rebuke than the UN General Assembly last year who voted to reject Vietnam's stand on its military occupation of a smaller neighbor.

SRV Condition Rejected

BK211519 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Singapore's second deputy prime minister, Mr S. Rajaratnam, yesterday accused Vietnam of lying to members of the United Nations that it was holding a dialogue with ASEAN to solve the Kampuchean problem. This lie was being spread on the eve of the General Assembly session in New York and it showed really how desperate the Vietnamese had become.

The point is that there is no such a dialogue going on and the reason for this is that Vietnam insists on continuing its military occupation of Kampuchea. The ASEAN group of nations had made many attempts to hold discussions with Vietnam, but every attempt failed because of Vietnam's insistence that the talks should include the Heng Samrin regime. This is one condition ASEAN cannot accept, because that would mean the recognition of a group which has been foisted on Kampucheans with Vietnam's guns.

The Heng Samrin regime is a puppet of Vietnam -- a fact that is acknowledged by Vietnam through its continued military occupation of Kampuchea. The ASEAN nations were even prepared to set aside the recommendations of the various UN resolutions in order to make it easier for the Vietnamese. But always there is the condition that Heng Samrin must be there, and this is one condition that cannot be accepted.

The current Vietnamese attempt to confuse the issue is also suggestive of Vietnam's long-term view that given a sufficient length of time, the world will forget Kampuchea just as it has tactily accepted Russian hegemony over Eastern Europe. But Kampuchea clearly is a different kettle of fish.

Resistance to Vietnam's occupation is growing daily. Vietnam's diplomatic, political, and economic isolation is continuing to take its toll on the Vietnamese people. The Heng Samrin government has not gained any support from a war-wary people and the tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, that was born in June 1982 under Prince Norodom Sihanouk, is now more popular than ever.

Hanoi can be expected to increase its propaganda barrage and diplomatic maneuvers over the next few weeks before the UN General Assembly takes a vote on this issue. Vietnam will attempt to reduce the huge majority of members who called for a troop withdrawal and an act of self-determination by the Kampucheans. But it is instructive to note that over the last 4 years, during which the General Assembly discussed the issue and voted on it, the majority that condemned Vietnam had increased and not reduced. Last year 90 states accepted Prince Sihanouk's credentials as compared with 77 in 1981. This year the figure is expected to increase marginally.

ASEAN is aware of the fact that even if the majority fails by one vote, it will be interpreted as a propaganda and psychological victory for Vietnam. This is why ASEAN and Prince Sihanouk himself is attempting to impress upon the world community that any fall in support for Prince Sihanouk's government would only serve to postpone the day when the Vietnamese aggressor will return to his own home from Kampuchea.

KELANG PORT WORKERS TO BOYCOTT SOVIET SHIPS

BK201130 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] About 6,000 workers of Kelang Port Authority will stop work for 1 hour a day on Soviet ships until further notice as a protest against the Soviet downing of the South Korean jetliner.

In a telegram expressing outrage to the Soviet ambassador in Kuala Lumpur, the joint council of the Senior Officials Association, the Port Authority Staff Union, and the Harbor Workers Union said stronger measures will be taken against Soviet ships if the Russian Government fails to acknowledge full liability for the consequences of the airline disaster. The council's decision was taken at an emergency meeting last Thursday.

SINGAPORE

OFFICIAL DENIES SRV-ASEAN CONTACT ON KAMPUCHEA

BK201153 Hong Kong AFP in English 0821 GMT 20 Sep 83

[Text] Singapore, Sept. 20 (AFP) -- Singapore's Deputy Prime Minister Sinnathamby Rajaratnam today dismissed as "a lie" Vietnam's contention that a dialogue was taking place between Hanoi and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) on the Cambodian problem.

In an interview with the afternoon SINGAPORE MONITOR on the eve of his departure for the U.N. General Assembly session in New York, Mr. Rajaratnam said: "It is all a lie. There is no such dialogue going on. It shows that they are desperate. So they have got to tell a lie in the hope that they can confuse others."

Mr. Rajaratnam was commenting on a letter sent this month by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach to some 50 U.N. members saying that ASEAN and the three Indochinese countries were in the process of establishing a regional dialogue. The letter said that the United Nations should not "interfere" to disrupt this process.

But the nation's top diplomat pointed out that ASEAN, which also includes Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Thailand, was taking "a less strident" stand toward Vietnam without softening the basic demand for withdrawal of Hanoi's troops from Cambodia. "We are not trying to rub their nose in the dust," he said, adding that ASEAN's goal was "not to punish Vietnam in any way." Mr. Rajaratnam also warned that the Cambodian problem, if allowed to persist carried the risk of developing into a Lebanese-type conflict, perhaps involving the superpowers.

Mr. Rajaratnam, who leaves Thursday for the United Nations, said one of the purposes of his visit was to persuade U.N. members to support ASEAN proposals for Cambodia. These include the continued seating of the anti-Vietnamese Democratic Kampuchea Government headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk and the demand for the withdrawal of the estimated 150,000-200,000 Vietnamese troops from the country.

The deputy prime minister said that there was some hope of increasing the support for ASEAN proposals "but most important of all is that we must ensure the vote does not decrease." "The vast majority of U.N. members are not all that enthusiastic to get involved in a problem which has been with them for the best part of five years, he added.

Last year, Vietnam's bid to dislodge Democratic Kampuchea was rejected by the world body by a vote of 90-29 with 26 abstentions. A resolution demanding the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia was approved by a margin of 105-25 with 19 abstentions.

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON REACTION TO KAL DOWNING

Rajaratnam On Incident, Other Issues

BK211530 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] The deputy prime minister of foreign affairs, Mr Rajaratnam, has said that a dangerous situation has come to light with the Soviet destruction of the South Korean airliner. He believes that the order to shoot the passenger plane was not given by the political leadership, but by someone lower down in the hierarchy.

In an interview with SBC [Singapore Broadcasting Corporation], Mr Rajaratnam says that a grave danger is posed if a superpower, which has nuclear arms -- the most lethal of all weapons -- also has a leadership that is not in total control of the military. Somebody could easily press the wrong button. He adds that he cannot conceive how the political leaders could deliberately and cold-bloodedly give instructions to destroy the lives of the 269 people aboard the plane. The Soviets knew full well the outrage and other repercussions they would face.

Mr Rajaratnam also says that the Soviet foreign minister's decision to absent himself at the current session of the UN General Assembly is an indication that Mr Gromyko will not be able to defend the Soviet action. This is because it has been a decision taken by what he called an adventurist element in the Army.

On negotiations with the Soviet Union, Mr Rajaratnam says leaders of noncommunist countries should realize that the Soviets cannot be won over in talks if they use a soft approach. The Soviets have to be matched strength for strength in any talk. A pacifist who disarms and preaches goodwill will only end up as the next Soviet meal.

Referring to ASEAN policy on Kampuchea, Mr Rajaratnam says it is directed toward the next generation of Vietnamese leaders. He believes that the present leaders, who are at a late phase of their lives, cannot afford to pull out of Kampuchea and admit that they have been wrong after 5 years of sacrifice and waste of lives. ASEAN, therefore, hopes that the younger leaders will realize the mess they are in and try to get out with as little damage to Hanoi as possible. Mr Rajaratnam says ASEAN has planted the seed for this and hopes it will ripen one day.

NTUC Condemns Downing

BK211428 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Excerpt] The National Trade Union Congress [NTUC] has called on the government to suspend the landing rights of the Soviet airline, Aeroflot, and eventually to scrap the air services agreement should the Soviets fail to apologize and pay full compensation for the destruction of the unarmed Korean airliner.

The NTUC Secretary General Mr Ong Teng Cheong, who is also minister without portfolio, said the NTUC condemned the barbaric Soviet act which violated all the rules of civilized human conduct. Mr Ong said the NTUC will urge unions in the transport sector to condemn the Soviet action at the 34th International Transport Federation World Conference to be held in Madrid next month.

JORDAN'S HUSAYN ARRIVES, COMMENTS ON LEBANON

BK211505 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 21 Sep 83

[Text] King Husayn of Jordan says he is optimistic that the situation and difficulties of the Middle East will be overcome. He was speaking to SBC [Singapore Broadcasting Corporation] on his arrival this evening. The Jordanian leader, with his 50-member delegation, is in the republic as part of his month-long Asian tour.

King Husayn said he hopes that the Lebanese would get together and reconcile their differences and emerge as sovereign and united. During the 3-day unofficial visit he will meet Mr Lee Kuan Yew and President Devan Nair. King Husayn will leave on Friday for Kuala Lumpur.

REPORTAGE ON RIOTS, MARCOS' ADDRESS, OTHERS' REMARKS

AFP on Riots

BK211642 Hong Kong AFP in English 1626 GMT 21 Sep 83

[By Roberto Coloma]

[Excerpts] Manila, Sept. 21 (AFP) -- At least four civilians and three government men were confirmed killed while more than 100 others were injured late today near the Presidential Palace in Manila's most violent demonstration in over a decade.

An estimated 10,000 demonstrators, mostly students, clashed with security forces after marching through the downtown commercial district at the end of a huge rally in a central square this afternoon to press for President Ferdinand Marcos' resignation.

The palace said police patrolmen Panfilo Rocas, Danilo Quarto and Edgardo Carpio, who had earlier been reported dead, were only seriously injured.

More than 50 demonstrators, [word indistinct] and bystanders were hospitalized. Scores of demonstrators were [word indistinct] a few of them beaten up by colleagues of the government casualties.

As the smoke cleared on the clash site, littered with rocks and debris, the office of President Marcos appealed for calm and offered a dialogue with the demonstrators' leaders to prevent further violence. Shop windows and street lamps were smashed and establishments wrecked by rampaging demonstrators. Police estimated total damage to property at more than 200,000 U.S. dollars.

Among those hurt by stray rocks were newspaper and television reporters and cameramen, including REUTERS news agency correspondent Joel Palacios and a Western television cameraman.

Today's rioting was the second violent incident since Muslim student Karim Dimacuta was killed by a still unidentified gunman in a smaller clash on the same site between students and police hours after Mr. Aquino's evening burial on August 31. In the aftermath of the bloody clash, national police officials blamed "radical elements" while students said their ranks were infiltrated by "provocateurs."

Leaders and members of opposition political parties did not join the march to the palace, leaving Bonifacio Park immediately after the rally dedicated to Mr. Aquino.

Filipinos who heard of today's bloody demonstration feared a reimposition of martial law, whose declaration exactly 11 years ago was preceded by similar clashes with even lower death tolls.

Meanwhile huge anti-government demonstrations were also held in two southern Philippine cities. In Cebu, a rally led by Mr Aquino's only son, Benigno III, nicknamed Nonoy, was held at the Independence Plaza. Meanwhile, in Zamboanga City some 900 km (563 miles) south of here, more than 2,000 people also staged a demonstration led by Mr Aquino's mother, Aurora, and city Mayor Cesar Climaco and other city officials. Mrs Aurora Aquino told the people that "only when we are united will we have the power to sit down and negotiate with the powers that be."

Riot Near Malacanang

HK212352 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 21 Sep

[1 xt] First in the news, a rampaging mob throwing pillbox bombs last night charged an riot police lines near Malacanang Palace, leaving at least eight killed and a military general who tried to pacify the rioters seriously wounded.

Among those killed were fireman (Antonio Santos), fire corporal Conrado Angeles, Marine PFC (Alfredo Bo), and a civilian, (Ray Rivero). Seriously wounded was Brigadier General Tomas Dumpit, deputy commander of the Presidential Security Command and commander of the Metrocom [Metropolitan Command] western sector. Also seriously wounded was Colonel (Emanuel Gloria) of the Philippine Marines.

Scores were injured in the charge, including 5 mediamen covering the incident and some 50 Metrocom policemen. The demonstrators burned three passenger buses and some (?dredging) equipment. A Kadiwa Center on Espana Street was also put to the torch by demonstrators.

Among those injured were newspaper and television reporters and cameramen. They were (Joel Palacios), a reporter of REUTERS news agency; (Angel Riles), reporter-photographer of BULLETIN TODAY; (Edom Reyes), photographer of TIMES JOURNAL; (Celso Valencia) of Channel 4; and (Simeon Orgat), cameraman of Channel 9.

It was learned that the military authorities had been trying to get in touch with the demonstration leaders. Apparently former Senator Salvador Laurel, it was learned, had left for Angeles City.

Earlier in the day, thousands of demonstrators converged in front of the post office building to listen to speeches by opposition personalities. The rally, which started at 1 pm, dispersed at 5 pm without incident. Many of the demonstrators proceeded from the square to (Minjora) Street in the University Belt area. The demonstrators became belligerent and taunted the police. They then started throwing pillbox bombs, rocks and then charged the police line.

Malacanang called on the people to keep calm in the face of the violent demonstration staged by radical elements and others bent on destabilizing the government. Even as the confrontation between government peacekeeping forces and demonstrators continued, Malacanang assured the people that the government side would keep the venue for dialogue with the demonstrators open, so that further violence and bloodshed would be avoided. A spokesman said the government forces under General Fabian Ver had given his assurance that forces under him will keep their cool in spite of the fact they are being besieged by the demonstrators [sentence as heard].

The armed forces chief of staff and the chief of the PC [Philippine Constabulary] Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos, lauded the law-enforcers for their coolness and efforts to avoid a clash last night. Generals Ver and Ramos extended spot promotions to military personnel and the police and constabulary men who were killed or wounded in the mob attack. They said the wounded and slain law-enforcers performed a sacrifice beyond the call of duty.

Marcos' Address

OW221135 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 0945 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Excerpt] KBS News and Current Affairs now brings you a reply of the president's message in the wake of last night's violence on Mendiola Street.

[Begin Marcos Recording] My countrymen, the violent events in the last 24 hours compel me to appear before you once again. From reports gathered from all sectors, including the military, as well as my own personal assessment of the situation, I must, at this time, announce that the government holds the opposition and its leaders responsible for the unfortunate incidents of last night up to early this morning, which resulted in the death of 11 government enforcement personnel, activists and innocent bystanders. Brigadier General Tomas Dumpit, deputy commander of the (SU's), remains in serious and critical condition at the Malacanang Park Hospital, suffering injuries from a military grenade that was thrown at him and the other officers, like Colonel Gloria.

I hold the opposition leaders responsible for turning the otherwise peaceful student demonstration into a senseless, and illogical riot, resulting in damage to private and public property. The military, including the Integrated National Police, is, as you know, under strict orders from me to exercise maximum tolerance towards the demonstrators, and voluntarily disarmed themselves. However, now that the opposition radicals and activists have destroyed, maimed, killed, I am now in the process of consulting with the military establishment regarding this policy. We may have to return the arms of armed military personnel, and I am ordering them to defend themselves with these arms.

The casualties are set at more than a 100 people, 59 are military, 66 are civilian. The civilian casualties who were killed, were probably killed in the looting at the Kadiwa Center in Espana, as well as in (Dilao), where they were throwing -- and the bridge at Mendiola -- where they were throwing Molotov cocktails, homemade bombs and grenades, as well as shooting at people, in fact, a policeman was shot in the Kadewa Center with a gun.

Such casualties indicate that the opposition, both violent as well as legitimate, have misread the will and the capability of the government. They have misread maximum tolerance as weakness on the part of the government and on the part of the military. Henceforth, we shall be firm in handling radicals, especially those engaged in violence. It is necessary that we file and prosecute all those who are guilty of a crime of murder, arson, looting, terrorism, physical injuries, destruction of public and private property and other acts of vandalism and terrorism, especially those who prevented peaceful assembly and peaceful speech on the part of those who spoke for the government.

We, however, have noticed this misreading of the will and the capability of the government has resulted in just a hard core of radicals manipulating and exploiting the peaceful rallies. We in government must, in the light of last night's rioting, review more extensively all existing policies as of now. As of today, I terminate the amnesty on the carrying of guns outside the household, and any person who shall be caught with any gun should be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law. I cannot allow private property to be destroyed. I cannot allow the Integrated National Police nor the military to be killed undefended, and I cannot allow anarchy to rule the country again.

I warn the opposition: Do not force my hand; do not compel me to move into extremes that you already know of. If necessary, I will do so. It is incumbent up on me, as president, to protect the lives and property of the Filipino people.

Finally, may I once more echo my appeal to the opposition: Yes, we believe in reconciliation, not confrontation, but we do not believe in allowing a few of the hardcore radicals exploiting and manipulating peaceful rallies for their own purposes, in order to attain an atmosphere of violence and destabilization. You misread my purposes; you misread my intention; you misread our capability, if you think that one night's rioting is going to deter us from the performance of our duties as president of the Republic of the Philippines, as commander in chief of the Armed Forces of the Philippines.

I appeal to everybody to remain calm. I appeal to the citizenry of the Republic of the Philippines to side by your government and not by these misguided small groups of hardcore radicals. This appeal comes from me, not only personally, it comes from all well-thinking people. The entire government machinery and the Filipino people look to the support of the population of our country. [passage in Tagalog omitted] [end recording]

First Lady's Statement

HK220815 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0800 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] The first lady, Madame Imelda Marcos, today issued a seven-sentence statement on last night's violent demonstration. The first lady said it was clairvoyant of yesterday's demonstrators to call their rally a day of sorrow, for it indeed brought injury and death to soldiers, firemen, policemen, and students. Mrs. Marcos added that she commiserates deeply with the survivors of those who fell in the night. In the statement, she said that there must be justice and consolation to the injured, whom she will visit today in the hospitals.

Cardinal Sin's Appeal

OW220935 Hong Kong AFP in English 0908 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Manila, Sept. 22 (AFP) -- Top Philippine churchman Jaime Cardinal Sin today called on fellow Filipinos to restore calm and work for national reconciliation to reverse a slide to violence following demonstrations yesterday which left at least 11 dead.

While calling the violent protest "eloquent testimonial to the growing public disenchantment against the present dispensation," the influential archbishop of Manila said the Christian response is to "have a cool head and a prayerful heart."

Seven civilians, two marines and two firemen were killed in a night-long confrontation between youthful demonstrators, mostly students, and anti-riot police and military troopers some 500 meters (yards) from the gates of the presidential palace.

The protestors were demanding President Ferdinand Marcos' immediate resignation over the still unsolved murder of opposition leader Benigno Aquino at Manila Airport on August 21.

"I stand before you tonight, a heartsick and disappointed man," the prelate told members of a suburban sports club in his first public statement on the most violent demonstration in his capital for over a decade.

"I do not want to see our streets converted into rivers of blood because our students, armed with nothing more than their idealism, will charge a tank manned by presidential security troopers," he said.

Cardinal Sin said he was disappointed because he had harbored "such high hopes" that former Senator Aquino's avowed mission of national reconciliation "could become a beautiful reality."

"I had seen how his death had brought out the best in the Filipino people," added the churchman, citing the orderly 11-hour funeral march for Mr. Aquino on August 31 which saw at least 2 million people turning out in the streets of Metro Manila. "But last night . . . as though by magic, all the peaceful intentions of the demonstrators disappeared, and they were replaced by an unreasoning, seemingly uncontrollable desire to hurt or maim or destroy," he said. He went on to say he feared that the rioting and destruction might recur "considering the temper of the people (and) the volatility of the situation."

General Ramos' Comments

HK220141 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 0130 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Text] Philippine Constabulary Chief Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos said the general situation throughout the country has remained calm and peaceful since yesterday.

He said the violent incident between armed antigovernment demonstrators and the unarmed anti-riot policemen in Manila was an isolated incident. Rallies, both pro-government and antigovernment, were also held in other cities, but all were done peacefully.

Gen Ramos and other government leaders said the violence last night was provoked by radical infiltrators who joined the ranks of the moderate demonstrators.

Mrs. Aquino's Comments

OW221121 Hong Kong AFP in English 1024 GMT 22 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Manila, Sept. 22 (AFP) -- The widow of slain opposition leader Benigno Aquino today rejected President Ferdinand Marcos' charge that the opposition was to blame for last night's student riot and said "only a handful of people" sparked it off.

Mrs Corazon Aquino told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that all of yesterday's demonstrations were peaceful and nonviolent, particularly the mammoth public square rally which drew up to 300,000 people. "We have always called for nonviolence and all the demonstrations have been nonviolent. It is not fair to blame the opposition leadership for last night's incident which only a handful of people started," she said.

Mrs Aquino pointed out that organizers of yesterday's demonstration precisely ended it early to enable participants to go home early and avoid being overtaken by nightfall. She said the organizers had nothing to do with the post-rally student march to the Malacanang Presidential Palace, which remained peaceful until some still unidentified participants began throwing homemade bombs at police.

The thousands of students who marched to Malacanang were reportedly caught unawares by the bomb-throwing from their ranks which triggered the rioting and resulted in 12 killed and over 100 injured. Mrs Aquino again expressed her thanks to the hundreds of thousands of Manilans who took part in yesterday's "day of national sorrow" in sympathy for her husband who was assassinated August 21.

SALVADOR LAUREL RESIGNS FROM BATASANG PAMBANSA

HK170120 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 16 Sep 83 pp 1, 13

[Text] Assemblyman and former Sen. Salvador H. Laurel tendered yesterday his irrevocable resignation as member of the Batasang Pambansa, effective immediately.

He said he ran for the Batasan as a Nacionalista Party candidate because, according to him, he was made to believe that the interim legislature would be the first major step toward the restoration of democratic government in the country.

Remembering the potency of the old Congress, Laurel said he had hoped that the new legislature would be a powerful instrument, as an assembly of freely elected representatives, in the realization of the people's freedom and well-being.

Laurel cited the provisions of the Constitution which mandated the Batasan to achieve the following tasks:

1. Orderly transition from presidential to parliamentary system.
2. Reorganization of the government.
3. Eradication of graft and corruption.
4. Effective maintenance of peace and order.

5. Implementation of declared agrarian reforms.
6. Standardization of salaries of government employees.
7. Enactment of measures to narrow the gap between the rich and the poor.

Laurel claimed that the Batasan has done little if anything at all, to achieve these objectives.

He also claimed that by a proposal made by the Batasan itself, the Constitution has been revised to institutionalize the government under a president who is not accountable to the people because of his immunity from suit.

MINDANAO POWER PLANTS UNDER TIGHT SECURITY

HK170014 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 16 Sep 83

[Text] First in the news, all power installations in northern Mindanao have been placed under tight military security on orders of President Marcos. PC [Philippine Constabulary] Chief Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos said there are still no perceived threats against the installations, but they are likely targets of radical elements and subversives.

Gen Ramos also said their destruction could cause economic dislocation in Mindanao.

Among those placed under military security are the Maria Cristina hydroelectric plant in Lanao del Norte, and industrial plants in Misamis Oriental and in Bukidnon Province.

Gen Ramos is now visiting central Mindanao PC commands.

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